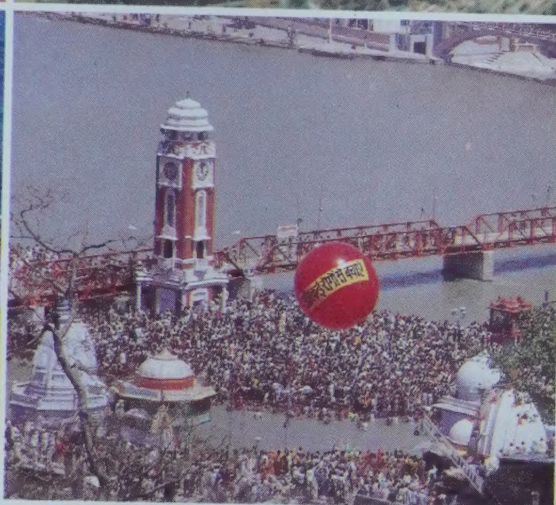


15th National Jamboree Bharat Scouts & Guides Souvenir



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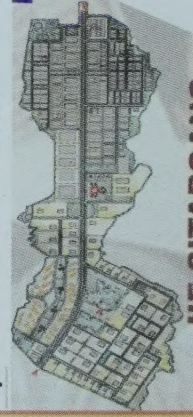
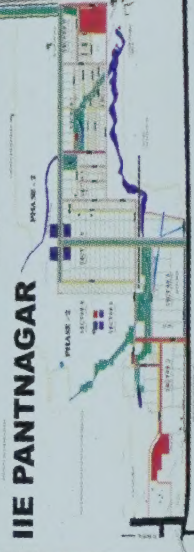
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15th

National Jamboree
of the Bharat Scouts & Guides

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राष्ट्रपति का प्रेस सचिव

Press Secretary to the President

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

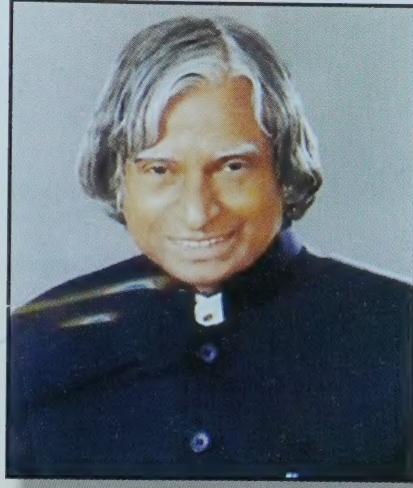
राष्ट्रपति भवन

नई दिल्ली-110004

President's Secretariat

Rashtrapati Bhavan

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संदेश

भारत के राष्ट्रपति डॉ. आ.प.जै. अब्दुल कलाम को यह जानकारी हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हुई कि उत्तरांचल राज्य 15वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इस अवसर पर देश-विदेश के स्काउट/गाइड बच्चों के लिए अनेक प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की जाएंगी तथा श्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन हेतु उन्हें पुरस्कृत भी किया जाएगा। इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका का भी प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

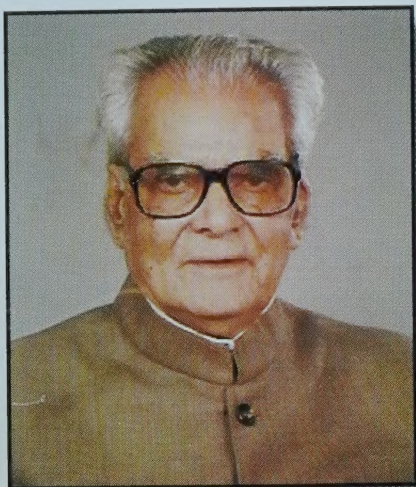
राष्ट्रपति जी इसके सफल प्रकाशन के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करते हैं।

एस. एम. खान

राष्ट्रपति के प्रेस सचिव



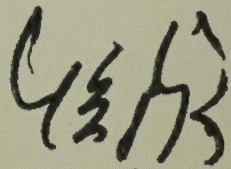
उप-राष्ट्रपति, भारत
VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

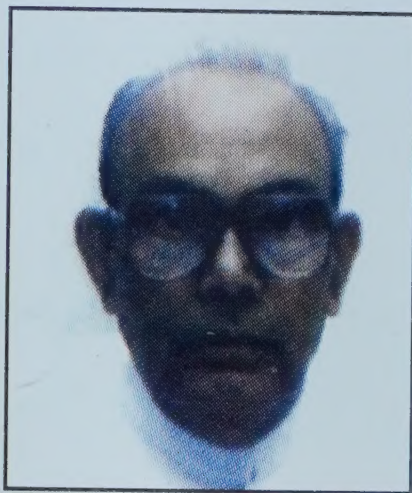


संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि उत्तरांचल की पावन नगरी हरिद्वार में 15वीं राष्ट्रीय स्काउट-गाइड जम्बूरी का आयोजन किया जा रहा। इस अवसर पर स्मारिका का प्रकाशन एक सराहनीय प्रयास है। मुझे आशा है कि स्मारिका में प्रकाशित सामग्री से संगठन के सेवा कार्यों और अन्य रचनात्मक गतिविधियों के विस्तार को बल मिलेगा।

मैं उत्तरांचल के सेवी स्काउट्स और गाइड्स को बधाई देते हुए आयोजन की सफलता की कामना करता हूँ। इस अवसर पर प्रकाशित स्मारिका के प्रकाशन के मैं अपनी शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करता हूँ।


(भैरोंसिंह शेखावत)



Message

It is a matter of immense pleasure that the Bharat Scouts & Guides, National Headquarters is being to held its 15th National Jamboree at Haridwar from the 16th to the 21st of October, 2005 in which about 25000 Scouts, Guides, Rovers and Rangers and Scouts Guide Leaders are participating from different State Associations of the Bharat Scouts & Guides and neighboring countries of Asia-Pacific Region.

The Bharat Scouts & Guides is the largest voluntary, non-political, uniformed organization in the country working in the field of character building of the young boys and girls, enlightened citizenship and spirit of dedicated service to the community without any distinction of caste, creed and religion.

Attending this Jamboree will provide the Scouts & Guides a golden opportunity to interact and exchange views with their brother Scouts and sister Guides coming from all over the country and abroad, to gain new skills and experience to have an in depth knowledge of the glorious past of Scouting and Guiding and to broaden the outlook and put into practice the knowledge that they have acquired through Scouting/Guiding.

I recall my thrilling experiences of participation in various national Jamborees from the first one I attended in December 1946 at Karachi under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi to the last one, the 14th National Jamboree held at Raipur in 2002 during my Presidentship.

I extend a hearty welcome to all the participants of the forthcoming' 15th National Jamboree at Haridwar and hope that they have a meaningful interaction during the -Jamboree for promotion of scouting, friendship, fraternity and spirit of service to the mankind.

I wish all the participants a fruitful and enjoyable stay at Haridwar and the Jamboree a grand success.

Rameshwar Thakur

(Rameshwar Thakur)

President

Bharat Scouts & Guides



दिनांक 31 अगस्त, 2005



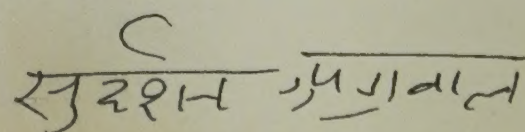
संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यधिक प्रसन्नता हुई कि भारत के 28वें नवसृजित राज्य उत्तरांचल को 15वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी आयोजित करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। यह हमारे प्रदेश के लिए सचमुच बड़े गर्व की बात है। इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका प्रकाशित की जायेगी।

मैं पूर्णतया आश्वस्त हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेशवासी अपनी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा एवं आदर्श खेल-भावना से प्रेरित होकर जम्बूरी-2005 के आयोजन के दौरान 'अतिथि देवो भवः' की उक्ति को अक्षरशः चरितार्थ करेंगे और प्रदेश का मान-सम्मान बढ़ायेंगे।

मैं आशान्वित हूँ कि इस अवसर पर प्रकाशित होने वाली जम्बूरी स्मारिका में ज्ञानवर्द्धक महत्वपूर्ण पाठ्य-सामग्री प्रकाशित की जायेगी, जिससे स्काउट्स एण्ड गाइड्स का मनोबल अवश्य बढ़ेगा।

15वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी के आयोजन एवं पत्रिका के प्रकाशन की सफलता के लिए मेरी हार्दिक शुभ-कामनाएं।

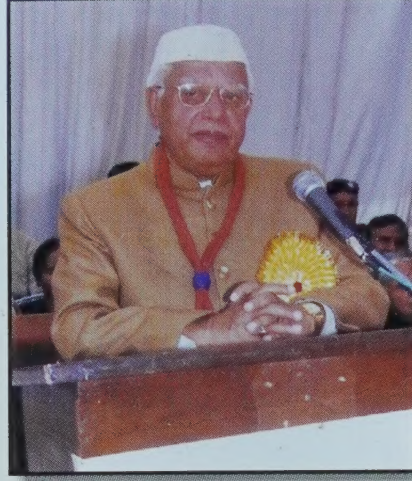

(सुदर्शन अग्रवाल)

नारायण दत्त तिवारी



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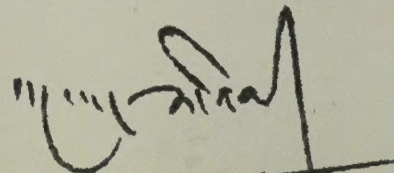


संदेश

यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुयी कि इस वर्ष 15वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी का आयोजन उत्तरांचल में किया जा रहा है तथा इस अवसर पर एक स्मारिका का प्रकाशन भी किया जा रहा है। ज्ञातव्य है कि स्काउट एवं गाइड की इस राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी में देश एवं विदेशों के बच्चे प्रतिभाग करेंगे और अनेक प्रतियोगिताओं के अन्तर्गत पुरस्कार भी प्रदान किये जायेंगे। जम्बूरी में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों, शिक्षकों, पदाधिकारियों को स्मारिका के माध्यम से प्रतिभा प्रदर्शन का अवसर भी प्राप्त होगा।

नवोदित राज्य उत्तरांचल के लिये यह एक ऐतिहासिक अवसर होगा। राष्ट्रीय एकता के इस सम्मेलन से प्रतिभागियों को उत्तरांचल की महान सांस्कृतिक विरासत से परिचित होने का सुअवसर प्राप्त होगा तथा देवभूमि के शाश्वत सन्देश का प्रसार होगा।

मैं 15वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी के सफल आयोजन एवं स्मारिका के उद्देश्यपूर्ण प्रकाशन हेतु शुभकामनाएँ प्रेषित करता हूँ।


(नारायण दत्त तिवारी)

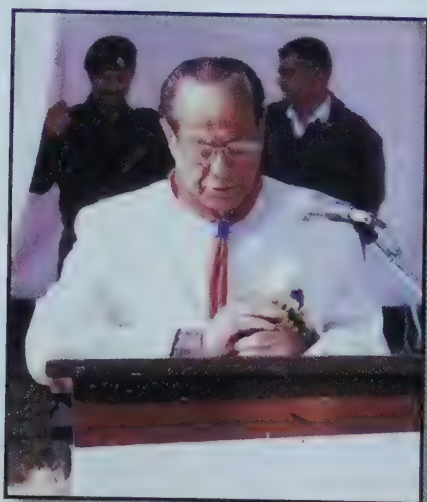
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मंत्री
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एवं भाषा



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(0135) 2530966 (आ.)
फैक्स : (0135) 2665166



संदेश

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि 15 वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी उत्तरांचल प्रदेश में सम्पन्न होने जा रही है और हमारा सौभाग्य है कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों के स्काउट एवं गाईड के अथित्य का अवसर हमें प्राप्त हुआ है और इस अवसर पर एक पत्रिका का भी प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से अवश्य ही आप सभी उत्तरांचल प्रदेश व जम्बूरी 2005 के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त कर जम्बूरी एवं उत्तरांचल के धार्मिक, प्राकृतिक व दर्शनीय स्थलों का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

मुझे आशा ही नहीं अपितु पूर्ण विश्वास है कि राष्ट्रीय आयुक्त श्री एल0एम0 जैन, जैसे प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति के मार्गदर्शन एवं उत्तरांचल प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से जम्बूरी अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करेगी।

हार्दिक शुभकामनाओं सहित।

(नरेन्द्र सिंह भण्डारी)

अध्यक्ष

उत्तरांचल भारत स्काउट एवं गाईड।

एम. रामचन्द्रन
M. Ramachandran



मुख्य सचिव
Chief Secretary



संदेश

उत्तरांचल सचिवालय

Uttaranchal Secretariat

4, सुभाष मार्ग, देहरादून

4, Subhash Marg, Dehradun

Phone : (Off.) 0135-2712100

0135-2712200

(Fax) 0135-2712500

नवगठित राज्य उत्तरांचल के लिए यह निश्चय ही हर्ष एवं गौरव का विषय है कि आगामी माह अक्टूबर, 2005 में भारत स्काउट एवं गाईड की 'जम्बूरी-2005' का आयोजन हरिद्वार में किया जा रहा है, जिसमें देश एवं विदेश के 25 हजार से अधिक स्काउट एवं गाईड प्रतिभाग करेंगे। इस आयोजन का सूत्र वाक्य है – **“संरक्षित करें प्रकृति को, सेवा समृद्ध भविष्य को”**, जो स्वतः ही इसके उद्देश्य को रेखांकित करता है। इस आयोजन के माध्यम से उत्तरांचल के नौनिहालों को देश एवं विदेश के स्काउट-गाईडों से सम्पर्क एवं विचार विमर्श का अवसर प्राप्त होगा, जो अपने आप में एक उपलब्धि है। साथ ही, देश के विभिन्न भागों तथा विदेशों से आने वाले हमारे मेहमानों को इस 'देवभूमि' के बारे में अधिक जानकारी करने का अवसर भी प्राप्त होगा।

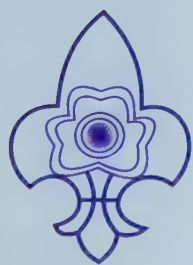
मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि जम्बूरी, 2005 से सम्बन्धित सूचना बुलेटिन का प्रकाशन शीघ्र किया जा रहा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस बुलेटिन में आयोजन से सम्बन्धित अधिकाधिक सूचनाएं संग्रहीत होंगी ताकि प्रतिभागियों को इस आयोजन से सम्बन्धित समस्त जानकारी उपलब्ध रहें।

मैं बुलेटिन के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ।

10 अक्टूबर, 2005

(*M. Ramachandran*)
(एम0 रामचन्द्रन)

मुख्य सचिव
एवं जम्बूरी कोआर्डिनेटर



THE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES

National Headquarters

Phone : 91-11-23370724, 23378667
New Delhi-110002



Message

It is a matter of great happiness that the 15th National Jamboree of the Bharat Scouts & Guides is being held at Haridwar from 16th to 21st October, 2005 in which about 25,000 Scouts, Guides, Rovers, Rangers and Leaders from all over India and abroad are participating. Jamboree is a big gathering which provides an opportunity to the boys and girls to exchange their views with their brother Scouts and sister Guides, gain new skills and experiences and to acquire firsthand knowledge of glorious past of Scouting, Guiding while interacting with fellow Scouts & Guides from various cultural backgrounds.

This event will also be a good opportunity for the young people to enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities and to see how Scouting/Guiding can bring credit to the Organisation in the years to come.

The Bharat Scouts & Guides organization is rendering yeoman service to the nation in developing the younger generation to mobilize the values of discipline, devotion to duty and commitment to the cause of community.

I convey my heartiest good wishes to all the participants and hope that they will meet their expectations from the Jamboree fully. I would like to extend a special word of encouragement and thanks to all the Scout/Guide Leaders and Rovers/Rangers from National Headquarters, the Uttaranchal State Bharat Scouts & Guides and the various states who have been involved in planning and organization of the Jamboree at various stages.

We are indeed grateful to the Uttaranchal State Govt. and its functionaries for its generous commitment to facilitate the Jamboree being made possible at Haridwar, especially for the financial support sanctioned by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and all the support of Govt. departments who were entrusted with making infrastructure arrangements within a limited time frame.

(L. M. JAIN)

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

श्रीमती पुष्पा मानस

प्रादेशिक आयुक्त एवं

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयुक्त भा०स्का० एवं गा०

प्रादेशिक भारत स्काउट्स एवं गाइड्स

55 राजपुर रोड,

देहरादून।



संदेश

15वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी का आयोजन प्रतीक है—खुशी व आनन्द से एकत्रित 'नीलधारा हरिद्वार' में स्काउट्स गाइड्स रैंजर्स, रोवर्स का 16 अक्टूबर से 22 अक्टूबर, 2005 तक स्काउट्स/गाइड्स का महाद्वीपीय परिवार विश्व भातृत्व की भावना के प्रचार-प्रसार का।

बेडन पावेल—स्काउटिंग के जन्मदाता के शब्दों में— "स्काउटिंग एक खेल है जिसको बड़े भाई छोटे भाई के साथ खेलते हैं और खेल-खेल में अच्छा नागरिक बना देते हैं।"

हमारे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है कि इस राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी के उद्घाटन अवसर पर स्मारिका का लोकार्पण महामहिम भारत के राष्ट्रपति डा० ए०पी०जे० अब्दुल कलाम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। यह स्मारिका महत्वपूर्ण विचारों, अनुभवों, कार्यों व उत्तरांचल की अनूठी संस्थाओं से परिचित करायेगी। विद्यार्थी जीवन में विद्यार्थी के लिए स्काउट/गाइड होना और उसका शिक्षण/प्रशिक्षण एक अनोखा अनुभव बन जाते हैं और उसको मनुष्य से मानव बना देते हैं। स्काउट/गाइड की कल्पना, दृष्टिकोण, विचार व चिन्तन में अनन्त विस्तार देते हैं। वे जाति, धर्म, समाज, देश, राष्ट्र की सीमाओं से परे विश्व के कल्याण 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः' के लिए सोचते व कार्य करते हैं। आउटिंग में प्रकृति से निकटता उन्हें प्रकृति व जीव जन्तु से प्रेम सिखाती है।

15वीं जम्बूरी के इस आयोजन में राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालय, भारत स्काउट्स एवं गाइड्स का निरन्तर निर्देशन, उत्तरांचल की विद्यालयी शिक्षा को नई दिशा देने हेतु सत्त सन्वेष्ट माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह भण्डारी जी की सत्त चिन्ता व कार्य प्रगति को लेकर जिज्ञासा, नवगठित राज्य के कर्मठ, अथक परिश्रमी, मुख्य सचिव श्री एम० रामचन्द्रन द्वारा आयोजित की गई कई बैठकें व उनमें लिये गये निर्णय, दिये गये निर्देश, सभी विभागों को सौंपा गया दायित्व, स्थापित किया गया पारस्परिक समन्वय और अन्तिम किन्तु अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण जिलाधिकारी हरिद्वार श्री सुंधाशु व वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक श्री अभिनव कुमार की दायित्व के निर्वहन के प्रति निष्ठा व जागरूकता सदैव स्मरणीय रहेगी। इसका परिणाम है कि यह "विशाल उत्सव" स्काउट्स/गाइड्स का सुन्दर स्वरूप ले पाया है।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि प्रत्येक प्रतिभागी को उत्तरांचल में, यहाँ की प्रकृति, फूल, पौधे, जीव-जन्तु, तीर्थ स्थल, पर्यटन स्थल, उद्योग, लोकजीवन, संस्कृति और विशेष रूप से गंगा नदी—जो भारत की प्राण है, के बारे में अधिक से अधिक सुनने, जानने, देखने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। स्काउट्स एवं गाइड्स के इस महाकुम्भ में महाद्वीपीय संस्कृति जीवन्त हो उठेगी। यह दृश्य शैक्षिक व आनन्ददायक होगा। देश के भावी नागरिक विभिन्न संस्कृतियों से परिचित होंगे। जम्बूरी स्थल नीलधारा सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का सुन्दर मंच बन जायेगा। प्रतिभागियों के मध्य शैक्षणिक, शारीरिक, सामान्य ज्ञान, विज्ञान, सूचना तकनीकी, विभिन्न कलाओं तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन उत्साह व आनन्द का संचार करेगा।

नवगठित उत्तरांचल अभी अपनी शैशवावस्था में है किन्तु अपनी दूरदर्शी व कुछ करने की लगन से विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनेक मापदण्ड स्थापित किये हैं जिसको उत्तरांचल शासन के विभिन्न विभाग विकास प्रदर्शनी के माध्यम से प्रदर्शित कर रहे हैं प्रतिभागी इसका अवलोकन कर उत्तरांचल की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षिक व औद्योगिक विकास से परिचित होंगे।

अन्त में, मैं वैज्ञानिक राष्ट्रपति डा० ए०पी०जे० अब्दुल कलाम, जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी का उद्घाटन कर समस्त स्काउट्स, गाइड्स रैंजर्स, रोवर्स, लीटर्स में नये उत्साह, का संचार करेंगे, की लिखित 'तेजस्वी मन' में अंकित कविता से 15 वीं राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी की सफलता की कामना करती हूँ।

स्वप्न, स्वप्न, स्वप्न, स्वप्नों में छिपा है सृजन
स्वप्नों की मूर्त—छवि होते विचार हैं
जिनसे जन्मा कर्म, करता निर्माण है
विचारों से पैदा होते हैं कम

भवनिष्ठ

(पुष्पा मानस)

INCREDIBLE UTTARANCHAL

Uttaranchal has been described as the most beautiful land in the mountains of the Asian Sub-continent by renowned mountaineers, naturalist and trekkers. Uttaranchal with its beautiful mountain ranges and dense forest has immense opportunity for adventure trekking options are unlimited. They are not bound by any season's. Hard, medium or soft treks can be tried at any time of the year.

On the other hand Uttaranchal has famous Badrinath and Kedarnath Dhams which are the holy places of the Hindus. The famous Gurugovind shahib had tapasya. The origin of the Ganga known as Gangotri, the most beautiful and holy place for the Hindus which is most liked by the trekkers also.



HARIDWAR

The name Haridwar signifies the Gateway to the God, since this is the place where the pilgrimage to two famous temples Kedarnath (Lord Shiva) and Badrinath (Lord Vishnu) is started. It is situated on the bank of river Ganga and at the foothills of Shivalik Mountains.

This was the place of meditation of sages and rishis. Sage Kapil mediated here and this place was called Kapilashthan. It is one of the four places where Kumbh Mela is held every 12 Years; millions of people take holy dip in the river Ganga to shed their sins. It is said that a pitcher of Amrit (the water of eternal life) was kept in hiding there by Devtas after it was filtered from the Oceans. In a struggle between the Devtas and the Asuras, the pitcher broke, spilling some sacred water here. Since then Haridwar, and all the other places where the Amrit spilled, have come to be revered and the Kumbh Mela is held every 3 years in these cities in succession. Millions of devotees throng here to take a holy dip in the Ganga. Evening time at Haridwar is Arti time, when thousands of prayer fires light up the banks of the river.

Nearby places of interest for the tourist are Har-ki-pauri, Ram Krishna Mission Seva Ashram, Gurukul Kangri University, Sapta Rishi Ashram and the Mansa Devi temple.



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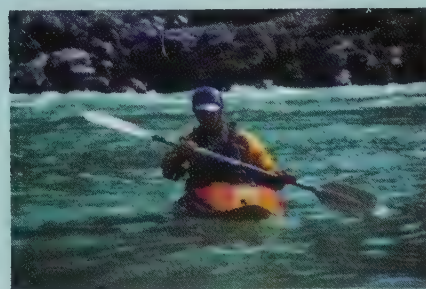


PILGRIMAGE

- ~ CHARDHAM YATRA
- ~ HEMKUND LOKPAL
- ~ HARIDWAR
- ~ RISHIKESH
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Uttarakhand
Tourism

Apart from Haridwar there are marvelous Tourist places that are famous for their Natural Heritage with beautiful Fauna and Flora out of these following are the worth visiting places in the Uttaranchal.

DEHRADUN

This is the capital city of Uttaranchal situated at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea level. It is one of the most developed cities of India having moderate climate connected by train with different cities of India.

The Doon valley is situated between the two most important rivers of India, i.e. Ganga & Yamuna, is most picturesque having moderate climate, nestling a number of places of tourist interest.

Legend has it that Guru Dronacharya, a saint and a great teacher of Mahabharat epic, visited this valley, underwent severe penances and thus the valley acquired the name after him. Yamunotri is the source of the revered river Yamuna which originates from the Champasar Glacier. Yamunotri finds a special mention in the Hindu Mythology. According to a legend, this secluded hilly spot was the home of an ancient sage, Asit Muni. Among the major attractions of Yamunotri are hot water springs nearby. Devotees dip in these hot water springs, tied in muslin cloth. Gangotri Temple is located near a sacred stone where king Bhagirath worshipped lord Shiva. Ganga is believed to have touched earth at this spot. According to some legend, Pandavas performed the great 'Deva Yagna' here to atone the deaths of their kinsmen in the epic battle of Mahabharata. The temple is an exquisite 20ft. high structure made of white granite.

KEDARNATH



Kedarnath is amongst the holiest pilgrimage for the Hindus. According to Legend, the Pandavas sought the blessings of Lord Shiva to atone their sins after the Battle of Mahabharat. Lord Shiva eluded them repeatedly and while fleeing a bull. On being followed, HE dived into the ground, leaving behind HIS hump on the surface. This conical protrusion is worshipped as the idol on the



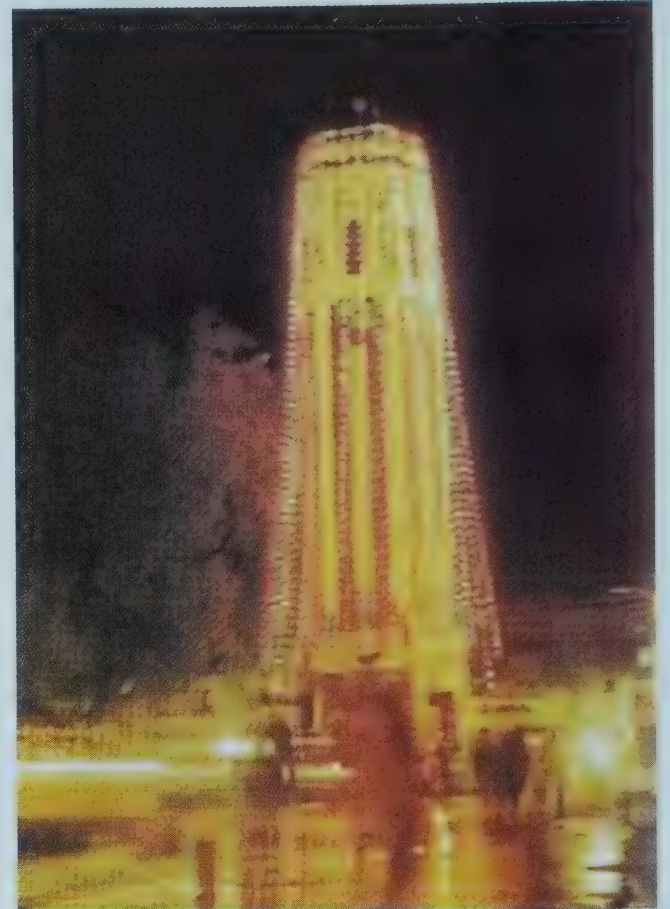
shrine. The remaining portions of Lord Shiva are worshipped at four places-the arms (bahu) at Tungnath, Mouth (Mukha) at Rudranath, Naval (Navi) at Kalpeshwar. One can reach Kedarnath through a 14kms. Long trek from Gaurikund.

BADRINATH

Cardled in the twin mountain ranges of Nar Narayan is the holiest of the four main shrines, badrinath along the splendid Neelkanthe mountains as the backdrop, it is an important destination on the sacred itinerary of every devout Hindu. Once the spot was carpeted with 'Badris' or wild Berries and hence was famous as Badri Van'. Its sanctity is emphasized in the ancient scriptures as "There are many sacred spots of pilgrimage in the heavens earth and the nether world, but there has been none equal to Badri, nor shall there be".

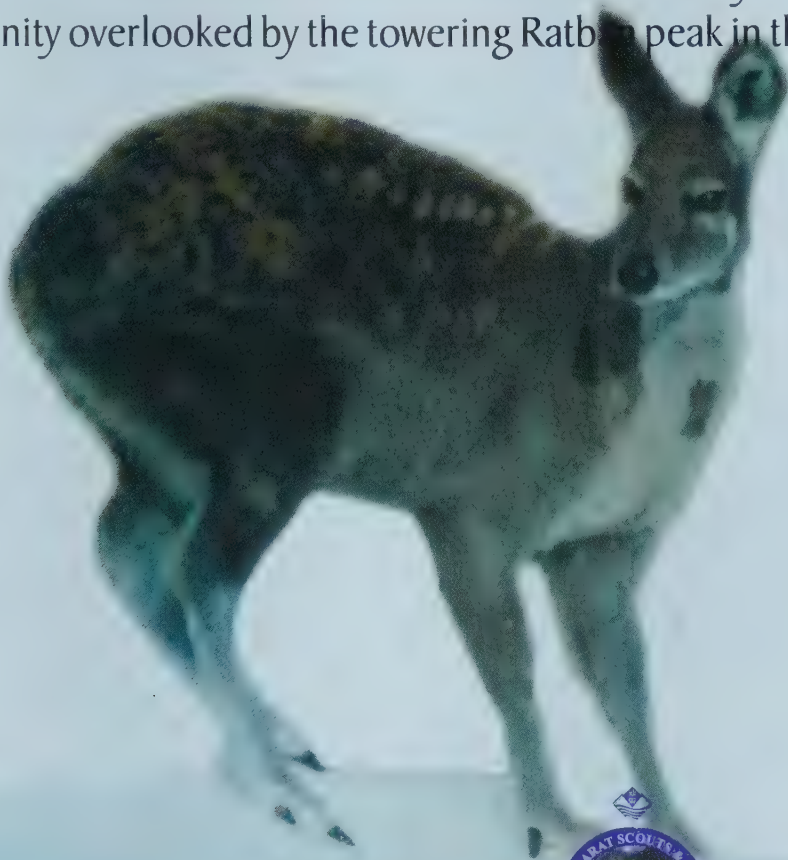
HEMKUND

an important pilgrimage of the Sikhs and. Hindus. Along its shore is the sacred Sikh Shrine where Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru unified with God after prolonged mediation in his previous birth.



VALLEY OF FLOWER

Bustling with beautiful, lively and vibrant Colou~ this park spread over an area of 87.5 sq. kms. Has the largest collection of 300 species o(wild flower. Legend associates this Bhyundarvalleywith the area from where Hanumanji of Ramayana collected 'Sanjeevani' herb to revive Lakshman. It is enhanced by the Pushpawati River flowing in the vicinity overlooked by the towering Ratb peak in the background.



A word from Uttarakhand Tourism

Uttarakhand, 27th State of the Republic of India, is one of the most beautiful and enchanting regions located in the northern part of India. Nature has endowed this land with unmatched beauty. Nature, Adventure, Wildlife, Culture, Heritage, Pilgrimage, Yoga and Meditation, a cocktail of opportunities for unlimited experience, are the strengths of this Himalayan State.

Pilgrimage amid Abode of Gods

Up in the misty heights of the majestic Himalayas that adorn the magnificent State of Uttarakhand, awaits a rejuvenating spiritual experience for the devout. Nestling in the lofty peaks are the four most holy pilgrimages of India - Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath, collectively referred to as the Char Dham (or four pilgrimage centers) of Hinduism. For centuries, saints and pilgrims, in their search for the divine, have walked these mystical vales known in ancient Hindu scriptures as 'Kedarkhand'.

Through these sacred shrines meanders the greatest river of India, Ganga - the stream of life synonymous with sanctity and splendour that is eternal, around which are woven a myriad legends and tales from mythology and history of India. According to a legend, Goddess Ganga took the



for
m of a river to
support life on earth and
hence is the most venerated
deity in Hinduism. The four dhams
receive their holy waters in the form
of four streams - Yamuna (in
Yamunotri), Bhagirathi (in Gangotri),
Mandakini (in Kedarnath) and
Alaknanda (in Badrinath).

Traditionally, the Char Dham yatra (or
journey) is done from the west to the
east - starting from Yamunotri, then
proceeding to Gangotri and finally to
Kedarnath and Badrinath. Although
Char Dham are accessible through a
network of motorable roads, arduous
trails remain in the ancient sanctuaries
of faith for a fulfilling experience.

The other blessed destinations are
Haridwar, Lokpal, Nanakmatta,
Meetha-Reetha Sahib, Piran Kaliyar
and Punyagiri. Among the various
entrancing religious rituals, the
evening Aarti by the banks of the
Ganga at Haridwar is in itself a divine
experience. The Yatras to pilgrim
destinations such as Nanda Devi and
Kailash Mansarover offer an
opportunity to savor some of the most
breathtaking sceneries.

Holy confluences, scenic
surroundings, and an aura of spiritual
serenity make an ideal abode for the
Gods and are a refreshing reward for
the pilgrims and tourists who visit
Uttaranchal.

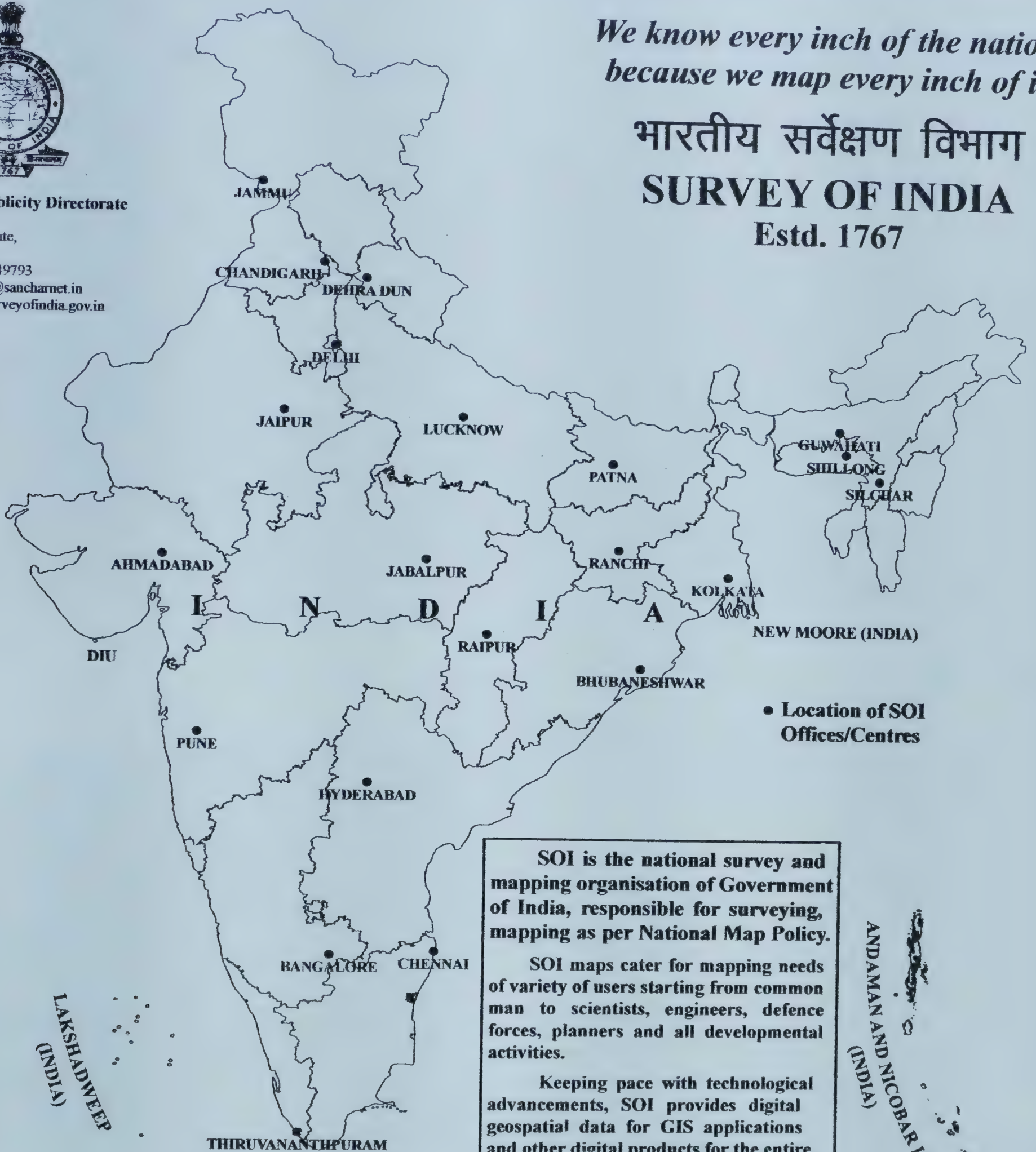




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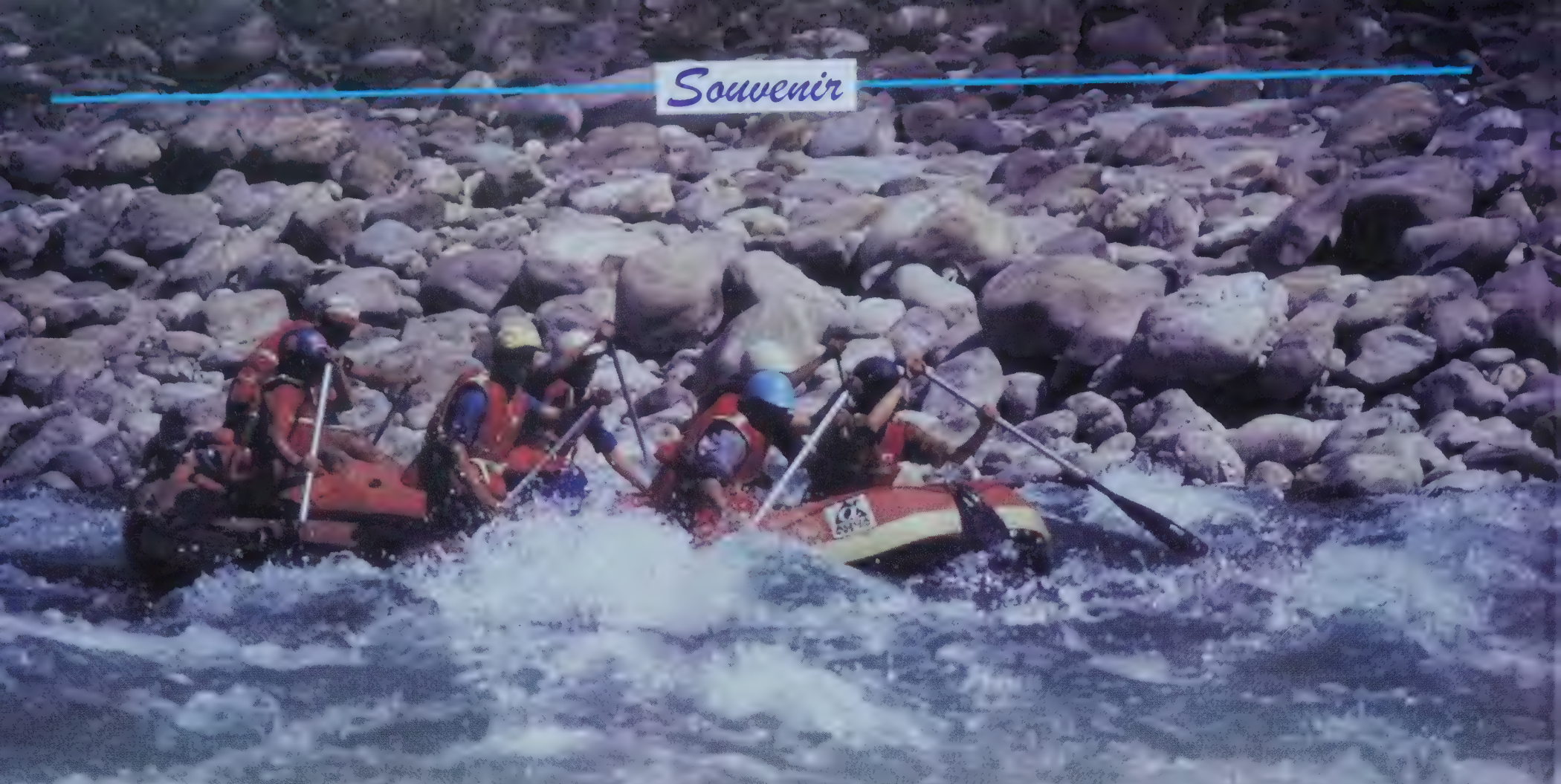
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Adventure AND Thrill: Options unlimited

The hills of Uttaranchal have all the ingredients for adventure packed with excitement and thrills - an unexplored valley, towering peaks, flowing rivers, snow-capped mountains, a splendid combination of flora & fauna and vast tracts of virgin snow. Mountaineering, trekking, skiing, river rafting, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, angling, aero sports - there lies a whole world of activities to satiate the wildest of spirits. Bhagirathai, Chowkhamba, Nanda Devi, Kamet, Pindari, Har ki Doon, Dayara, Kafni, Auli, Munsyari, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Kodiyala are some of the hotspots where adventure seekers can have an experience of a lifetime.



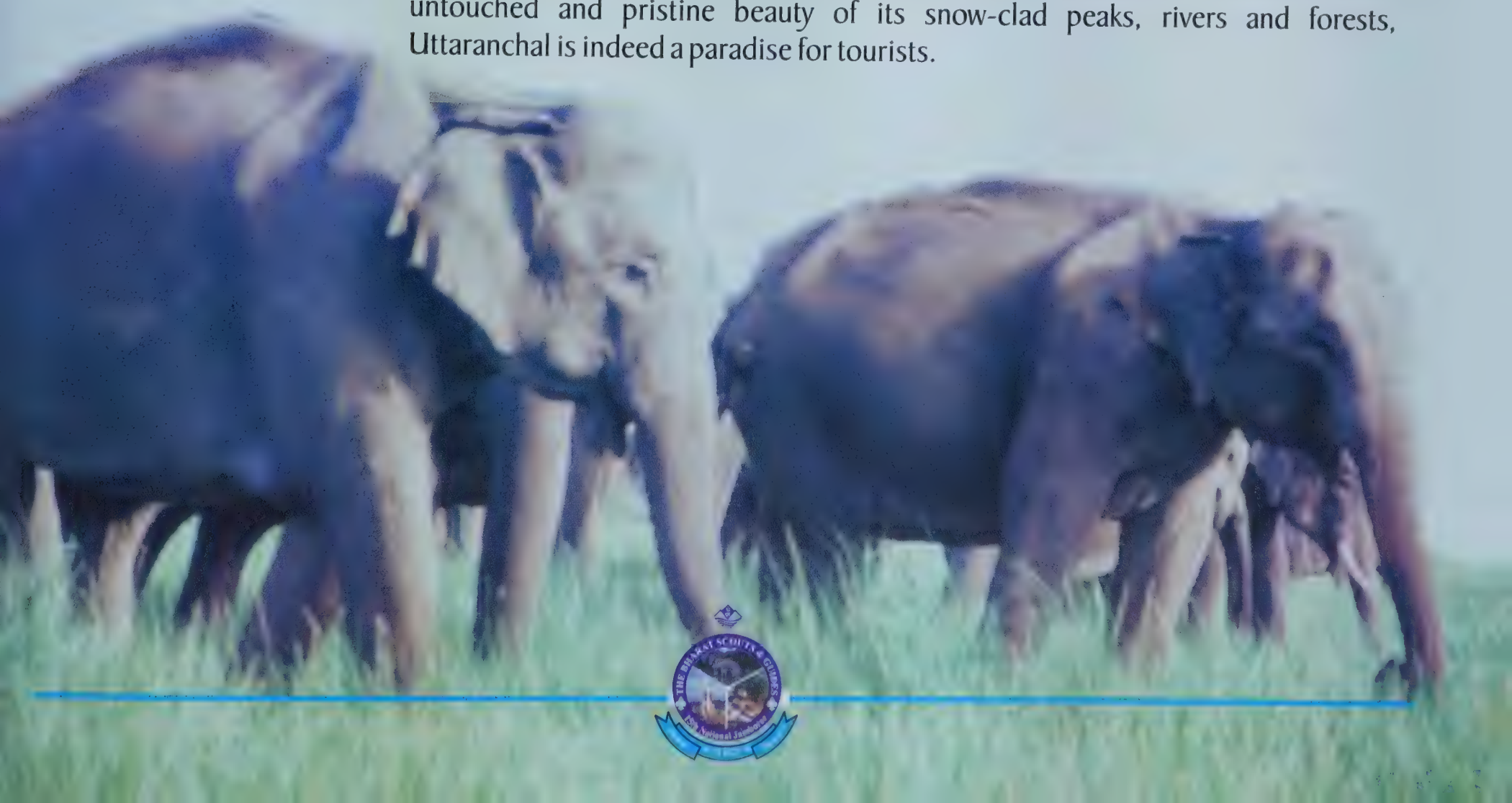
THE CALL OF THE WILDS

Uttaranchal also treasures some of the most breathtaking destinations for Wildlife Tourism presenting a perfect retreat for picnics and excursions. The snow-capped mountains, rolling meadows, high-altitude lakes and dense forests in the hills of Uttaranchal support exotic wildlife, bird life and plant life. These wonderful creations of nature add a dash of splendour to nature's abundance that exists in the environs of the Uttaranchal. Some National Parks and Sanctuaries are created to preserve this gift of wildlife and enable visitors to have a privileged view of the same - Corbett National Park, Rajaji National Park, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary, Nanda Devi National Park, Kedarnath Sanctuary. In the wilderness of these Parks and Sanctuaries animals like tiger, elephant, leopard, leopard cats, jungle cats, fishing cats, snow leopard, panther, snow cock, tahr, musk deer, chitals, barking deers, sam bar, Himalayan black bears, brown bears, bharals, monals, crocodiles, gharials (descendants of the prehistoric reptiles) can be seen along with many species of birds, butterflies and snakes.

IN THE LAP OF NATURE

Uttaranchal, a land resplendent in awesome natural splendour is a jewel of the glittering Himalayan necklace. In its range of natural beauty, Uttaranchal is known for White Mountain peaks, blue ribbons of meandering rivers, eye-catching pink and red rhododendrons and birds of vivid plumage.

From the most modern facilities at Mussoorie, Narendranagar and Nainital to the untouched and pristine beauty of its snow-clad peaks, rivers and forests, Uttaranchal is indeed a paradise for tourists.



UTTARANCHAL TOURISM: The Vision



With the creation of a separate State of Uttaranchal, on 9th November, 2000 tourism has become much more than just natural bounties from the angle of the external observer and visitors to the State. Tourism is now viewed as one of the key sectors of economic growth and development in the State, both from the point of view income and employment generation as well as a source of revenue for the State.

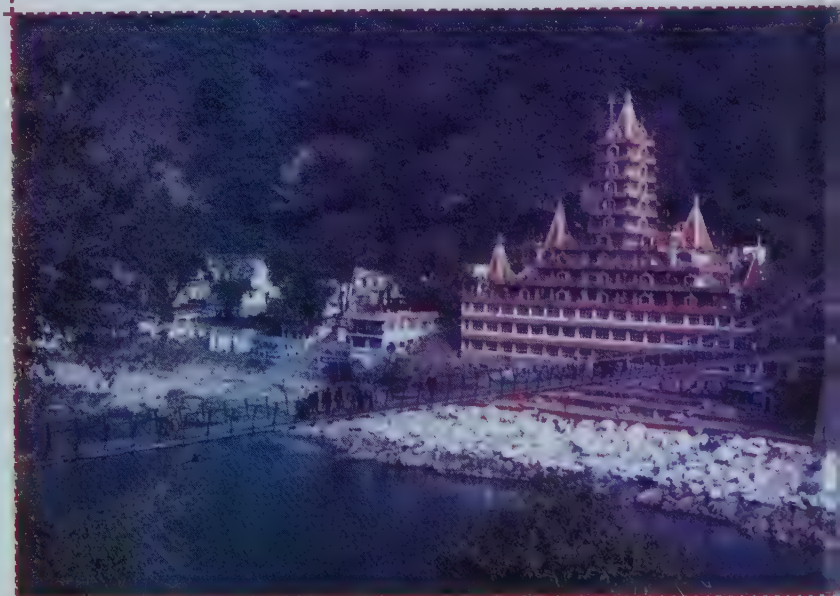
It may be pointed out that in a very short duration after the formation of the new State, the Government of Uttaranchal has taken some concrete steps to promote and develop tourism in the State. A forward-looking Tourism Policy, which clearly recognize the strengths, weakness and potential of tourism in the State, had been announced by the State

Government. This Tourism Policy is not merely a policy statement but is an attempt to analyze the tourism potential and strengths of Uttaranchal along with the weakness and challenges, which lie ahead. On the basis of this analysis, a road map for the development of tourism in the State has been drawn-up. Actionable objectives have been set and contours of an action plan have been delineated in order to reach the milestones and achieve targets.

The strengths and assets of Uttaranchal clearly are pilgrimage, cultural tourism, heritage, eco-tourism, adventure tourism and wellness based on Indian systems of medicine.

The challenges are the augmentation of infrastructure facilities with particular focus on improving air, rail and road connectivity, development of new tourist destinations, enhanced private sector participation; an aggressive and well planned publicity and marketing strategy, a more action oriented tourism administration and management, all-year round tourism and the more active participation of local host communities.

Based on the above, an action plan has been drawn-up. The first and the foremost step taken was to abolish the Tourism Directorate and replace it with an Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board (UTDB),





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through an Act. This Board has the benefit of five leading experts from the private sector who advise and guide the Government in tourism related matters. The UTDB will also have three directors recruited from the market through a competitive process to look after divisions pertaining to project formulation, finance and investment and publicity and marketing. This is, perhaps, the first such endeavour in the entire country.

With a view to improving the quality of project formulation in the tourism sector, the State Government, through a competitive process has short-listed leading consultants ranging from landscape architects to agencies for preparation of master plans and development of tourism projects. All major projects are now being formulated and designed by leading consultants ie Mis Tata Consultancy Services, Mis PKF Consultants, Mis JTCi Consultants etc.

In order to ensure planned development and growth, a Master plan approach is being adopted. Accordingly, a 20-year perspective plan is being prepared for the tourism sector. Master plans have been prepared for the Char Dham Pilgrimage Circuit, a new Ski Resort at Dayara Bugyal, an ecotourism project near Ramnagar, Trek Routes, development of airstrips, development of Tehri Dam as a tourist resort, Cave Tourism at Patal Bhuvneshwar etc. In addition, Master Plans for new destinations such as Pauri, Khirsu, Lansdowne, Binsur, Munsiyari, Pithoragarh is also under preparation. The Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) is doing our hand holding for an evaluation of all Tourist Rest Houses in the State with the end objective of privatizing their management as well as locating private sector partners for major tourism projects like the Sir George Everest Estate Eco-Tourism project near Mussoorie. Uttaranchal Tourism has also entered into an MOU with INT ACH for listing of heritage properties in the State as well as for the restoration I conservation of heritage properties such as the Sir George Everest Cottage near Mussoorie and the Rangers College in Dehradun. It is expected that all the master plans and the efforts mentioned above would throw up specific investment opportunities.

In the first instance, the objective was to get recognized as a new and separate entity ie Uttaranchal Tourism. In the second phase, which we are about to launch, we will emphasise on specific products and destinations. The products for Uttaranchal clearly are Pilgrimage/Spiritual Tourism (including the holistic concept of wellness based on Indian systems of medicine, naturopathy, herbal treatments including anti stress therapies such as yoga & meditation), Adventure Tourism and Eco-Tourism. With ninety percent of the land mass comprising of mountains, seventy percent under forests, rivers such a Ganga & Yamuna, Lakes and Bugyals, a rare diversity of Flora & Fauna Uttarnachal can certainly emerge at the key Eco-tourism destination in the country. Destinations such as, the Auli Ski Resorts, Jim Carbett Park, Nanda Devi (World Heritage Site), Rishikesh & Haridwar, Ranikhet, Kausani, Lansdowne would also be promoted.

A major issue pertains to the involvement of the local population in tourism related activities. The State Government is fully conscious of this and accordingly, it is planned to develop tourism villages on major yatra and trek routes. This would include development of basic facilities of clean and healthy food and comfortable accommodation to tourists in these villages. Together with mountain tourism activities in the surrounding areas, the historical traditions of the villagers, folk arts/culture and cuisine will be promoted as special attractions. It is also proposed to encourage traditional handicrafts for which rural craftsmen will be provided the necessary



training and craft bazaars and craft villages will be set up and developed. 20 villages have been identified for this purpose.

To provide self-employment opportunities for local residents and encourage maximum participation of the host community in the tourism sector a new "Vir Chandra Singh Garhwali Tourism Development Scheme" has been launched from 151 June, 2002. Entrepreneurs are being provided assistance up to a maximum of 20 % for projects with a capital investment of upto Rs.10 lakhs. Projects under this Scheme will include fast food centers, setting up retail outlets for local handicrafts, plying of buses and taxis, provision of equipments for adventure sports, establishing small motel-like residential accommodation, setting up tourism information centers with PCOs I restaurants, tented residential facilities and garages. So far, 170 entrepreneurs have been provided assistance under this scheme.

It may be pointed out that the year 2001-2002 was devoted towards policy formulation, the planning process and putting institutional arrangements in place. Consequently, the implementation of projects was delayed. As a result, the utilization of funds for the year 2001-2002 was below expected levels. But this was a consequence of a deliberate and conscious policy in order to ensure the development of tourism in a planned and integrated manner rather than haphazard growth, which has. been witnessed in the past. However, from 2002-2003 onwards we now in the phase of implementation and consequently we have fully utilized the budget allotted to us. Our special focus is on the upgradation of way side amenities enroute Char-Dham and implementation of Central Government schemes. It is planned to establishment 70 Tourist Conveniences I Information Centres along with Yatra route, for which sites I locations have already been identified and funds arranged from the District Plan. We are taking special care to ensure that the fragile ecology and environment of Uttaranchal is not tampered with in the name of tourism development. We realize that the relatively clean and invigorating environment is our biggest strength and draw. Hence, to preserve the same would be our top priority. We do not intend to encourage concrete jungles. Rather, we would focus on camp tourism, caravan tourism and basically develop as a key destination for nature lovers.

In the meeting on the National Committee on Eco-Tourism and Mountains, the Union Tourism Minister, Mr. Jagmohan announced that Uttaranchal would be developed as a key eco-tourism destination in the country and that in pursuance of this, the Government of India is developing 4-5 eco-tourism centres to project them as ideal eco-tourism destinations world over. To begin with Uttaranchal, Leh and Ladakh have been identified for this purpose. The first National Seminar on EcoTourism and Mountains was held in Uttaranchal on 11th June, 2002 and was inaugurated by the Union Tourism Minister.





Uttaranchal Tourism is committed to make Uttaranchal, a clean and green tourist destination. A campaign was launched by the Uttaranchal Tourism on the 5th June, 2002, which was also the World Environment Day. This campaign has generated a great deal of Interest among NGOs, educational Institutions, Hotel & Restaurant Associations, civic bodies etc. Badri Van, a tree plantation programme on approx 8 acres of land, was launched at Badrinath where pilgrims & tourists can plant a tree at a site earmark for their respective State. The Badri Van scheme of the Uttaranchal Tourism has received a very good response. In addition to this, Uttaranchal Tourism is also planning to launch two tree plantation schemes, namely, Pitri Van at Haridwar and Paryatak Van at all important tourist destinations.

Given the limited resources and with a view to maximize the impact, as a strategy, Uttaranchal Tourism is developing Hubs throughout the State, which will focus on the tourism potential and

cultural heritage of the region along with good civic governance. The primary hubs are Haridwar Rishikesh, Govind Ghat- Ghangaria- Valley of Flower - Hem Kund Sahib, Almora - Jageshwar- Patal Bhuvenshwar, Pauri - Khirsu- Lansdowne, Pithoragarh - Munsiyar. The Government of India has also been forthcoming in providing assistance for the development of these hubs. Besides, the Char Dham would be developed as a major pilgrimage circuit and the effort of the State Government is to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for pilgrims in order to ensure their safety as well as comfort. A detailed Master plan envisaging investment to the tune of RS.212 crore has already been submitted to the Government of India. In this context, the first meeting of the Char Dham Development Board was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Union Tourism & Culture Minister on 14th October, 2003. It was agreed to develop infrastructure along the entire Char Dham route including the Dhams themselves. In the first phase, the Prayags and towns falling enroute Haridwar to Badrinath i.e. Devprayag, Rudraprayag, Karanprayag, Nandprayag and Vishnuprayag, including Badrinath Dham would be taken up for integrated development in a time bound manner. The trek route from Govind Ghat to Hemkund Sahib, the Valley of Flowers would also be improved. The total cost on this along with the Haridwar Rishikesh Hub would be close to RS.20 crores. In Almora, it is planned to establish the Uday Shankar Academy for Dance & Music at a cost of RS.10 crore approximately. Government of India is also establishing a National Institute of Hotel Management and Food Craft in Dehradun and Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Union Tourism & Culture Minister laid the Foundation Stone on 14th October, 2003. It is proposed to establish a Cultural Centre and an Eco Park at this venue. The envisaged investment would be close to RS.20 crores.

In short, Uttaranchal is all set to emerge as a major tourist destination in the coming years. In recognition of the efforts made by the State Government in a very short time, the Government of India has given the National Tourism Award for "Special Efforts for Promotion and Development of Tourism" to Uttaranchal.



JAMBOREES

The Founder of the Scout/Guide Movement had a knack for coining words for the various programmes he offered to the members of the Movement. When he held the first big gathering of Scouts in England at Crystal Place, London, in 1909 he called it a rally. Afterwards many events were organised in which a large number of Scouts/Guides participated in different parts of the world. These were also called rallies. The Founder wanted to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Movement in England in 1917, but the Great War and involvement of Scouts in the service of their country compelled him to postpone it. It was only in 1920, that the first great gathering of Scouts from all over the world could be made possible. He called it a Jamboree. When explaining this word he stated that this word would be associated with the greatest gathering of boys and girls that was ever held.

Jamboree is a huge gathering of Scouts and Guides. The founder, Lord Baden Powell, had a good ear for words and he liked to use new names for fresh developments in Scouting. When the idea of great gathering of Scouts was under discussion he avoided words like Rally or Parade. He remembered the Australian "Coroboree", a spectacular meet where competitions in Boomerang throwing, wrestling, Archery etc., were held. B.P.'s thinking was that Scouts at Olympia would be jammed, so the word coined was Jamboree. That is how the word "Jamboree" came into being. The word is associated with the greatest gathering of boys and girls. It implies "a joyful, cheery gathering of boys and girls". The Jamboree is held at the world level every four years and is called World Jamboree. In our country too it is held at the National Level at an interval of four years and is called National Jamboree. These Jamborees foster to national integration and world brotherhood. The Jamborees serve as a catalytic agent to translate the dictum; 'World is a family' वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् in to practice. Jamborees bring the Scouts and Guides of the National Scout Organisations of the World together to learn from each other and interact with each other. It leads to World brotherhood/sisterhood. During the Jamboree Scouts and Guides revive old friendships and make new friends, demonstrate their Scout/Guide knowledge and skills in the camp-craft, participate in the campfires, folk songs and folk dances, display cultural heritage of the respective States through Penchants, participate in the Youth Forum to review the functioning of the organisation in accordance with the promise and law and make it more relevant to the modern time. Jamboree has helped the Scouts/Guides and their leaders in developing a clear understanding as well as a deeper sense of commitment to the ideals. They provide opportunity of meeting, camping, and interacting with brother Scouts and sister Guides from India and many parts of the world, which would not have otherwise been possible. Millions of young people as also the public at large are exposed to the varied cultures and life facets of States of India and countries far-flung and inaccessible to the common man/woman.

These great events provide opportunities of knowing and learning skills new to them. To B.P. Jamborees were opportunities of stocktaking and personal contact in a big way. He felt that there was always something new about Scouting/Guiding and the way it was practiced. Talking to Scouts/Guides from different lands, watching them set their camps design their multipurpose gadgets, eye-catching picturesque gateways, was all a rewarding experience to him/her as to the visitors who always throng in large numbers at such occasions.



It is wonder how these Scouts and Guides will live for the seven days duration of the Jamboree? They will be housed in tents. Each tent will hold eight to ten wonderful happy and active elements called Scouts and Guides. They will as far as possible be mixed from various contingents drawn from various States and from the foreign countries, in their respective sub camps. Besides, the joys and pleasures of living and staying with the boys and girls of their own gay group, the Scouts and Guides will have plenty of things to do at the JAMBOREE. They will have plenty of time to interact with others. They will also enjoy competitions, hikes, adventure trails, earn the Adventure Award, take part in get-togethers, pageants, hobbies in action i.e., Skill-O-Rama, folk dances, community singing and at night lively campfires that will brighten up the tiny little hearts of the campers. Scouts/Guides come to the Jamborees as ambassadors of good will. Barriers of race, of creed or of class are broken. Their outlook gets widened, leading to a better understanding of the other person's point of view.

Scouting/Guiding today is the most wide spread volunteer youth movement and Jamborees have played an important role in creating that image round the world. So far only twenty World Jamborees have been organised, at regional level i.e., Asia Pacific Region twenty-four Jamborees and at national level fourteen Jamborees. (Jamboree on 16 - 22 October 2005 at Haridwar is the fifteenth)

The great achievement of these Jamborees has been the development of the spirit of brotherhood/sisterhood among the youth of the country as a great step towards national integration and development of Jamboree spirit as propounded by the Founder.



नदियाँ प्रेम प्रवाह, फूल तारे गंडन हैं

श्रद्धा, निष्ठा, आस्थ और भक्तिपूर्वक जब भी किसी ने राष्ट्र की अर्चना में अपनी लेखनी उठाई है, वह पर्वतों और नदियों का स्मरण और स्तवन करना नहीं भूला है। किसी भी देश के प्रति भावनागीव्यक्ति में जो स्थान गौरवमयी इतिहास का होता, वहीं स्थान उसके नदी-नद, वन और पर्वत मय इतिहास भूगोल का होता है। ये सब ईश्वरा की दिव्य देन हैं। हमारे वैदिक साहित्य में हिमवत आदि पर्वतों का सश्रद्ध कथन किया गया है। उसी प्रकार गंगा, यमुना और सरस्वती प्रभृति नदियों का भी हमारे जीवन की सर्वोपकारिणी नदियाँ गायिका प्रकृति की विविधरूपा वीणा हैं। नादमयी होने के कारण भी ये अपने शब्दार्थ को ध्वनित करती हैं। नदियाँ राष्ट्र के लिए जीवनरस प्रवाहिनी धमनियाँ हैं। हम आस्तिक जनों के लिए तो ये आदिकाल से ही देवियाँ हैं। इसी भाव से हमने उनकी आराधना और उपासना की है। इसीलिए वेद में कहा गया है कि उपहरे गिरीणां सङ्गमे नदीनां च धिया विप्रो अजायत' विश्रुत कवि अनन्त राम मिश्र 'अनन्त की काव्यकृति' 'सरयु' की भूमिका में कविवर लक्ष्मीशंकर मिश्र निशंक ने नदियों की मंगलकारिता का उल्लेख करते हुए श्रद्धा और भक्ति के उस अर्चना-श्लोक को उद्धृत किया है। जिसमें कहा गया है—

गङ्गा सिन्धु सरस्वती च यमुना गोदावरी नर्मदा
कावेरी सरयू महेन्द्रतनया चर्मपवती वेदिका।
क्षिप्रा वेदवती महासुरनदी ख्याता च या गण्डकी
पूर्णा पूर्णजलैः समुद्र सहितं कुर्वन्तु नो मंगलम्।

यदि भारत देश के नदी सर्वस्व का अवगाहन करना है तो डा० अनन्त राम मिश्र अनन्त के काव्य तीर्थों का दर्शन करना अपरिहाय्य होगा। वे एक ऐसे आधुनिक भागीरथ हैं जिन्होंने केवल भागीरथी गंगा को ही नहीं अपने तपः प्रकर्ष से नर्मदा, ताम्रपर्णी, क्षिप्रा, चर्मपवती, ब्रह्म पुत्र, कृष्णा, सरस्वती, शतद्रु, परुष्णी, असिकनी, वितस्ता विपाशा सिन्धु और सरयू आदि नदी-नदों को अपने साहित्य की धरती पर उतारा है। भारत में नदी-काव्य के वे इकलौते अप्रतिम कवि हैं। उनके इस प्रतिभा प्ररूपार्थ के लिए बड़े-बड़े अलंकरण, पुरस्कार और सम्मान भी बौने प्रतीत होते हैं। अनन्त की ही तर्ज पर कोई सरस्वती पुत्र आर्यवर्त के पर्वतों को आधार बनाकर 'गिरिकाव्य' की सृष्टि कर सकता है।

जीवनदायिनी नदियाँ नाना रूप रंगमयी हमारी संस्कृतियाँ हैं। उन्हें ही मलिन करने पर तुले हैं त्रिदोषहारिणियों को प्रदूषित करने में जुटे हुए हैं। भौतिकांध, स्वार्थपंक में आकंठ धँसे हतभाग्य हम। आत्मघात की इससे



अधिक कलुषित राह और क्या होगी कि हम अपनी संरक्षिका, परिपोषिका किंवा धात्री रसवती उन सभी नदियों को विषमयी बना रहे हैं। जिनको साज मानकर वैदिक ऋषियों ने सामगान प्रसतुत किये थे। वैसे भी मातृभूमि अपना पयपान इन्हीं पयस्विनी देवियों के माध्यम से कराती है। इन कल्लोलिनियों की कलकल के बिना भारत का कोई काव्य प्रवृत्त नहीं हुआ है। जब-जब किसी कवि ने राष्ट्र देवता के चरणों में अपनी काव्य-कुसुमांजलि अर्पित की, उसके कुसुमों की पंखुडियाँ किसी न किसी नदी के जल बिन्दुओं से क्लिन्न रहीं। इस दृष्टि से हम भारतीय वाङ्मय की कुछ काव्य-पंक्तियों का अवलोकन कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्र की गरिमा का गान करते हुए विश्व कवि रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने जो कहा वह पं० रामेश्वर दयाल दुवे द्वारा किये गये हिन्दी अनुवाद में इस तरह झलकता है— 'ध्यानमग्न गंभीर खड़े हैं ऊँचे भू धर। नदियों की जाय माला धारण करता प्रांतर।' उनके द्वारा प्रणीत राष्ट्रगान में भी गंगा-यमुना सहित जलधि की उच्छल तरंगों का पावन संगीत है। वैसे भी टैगोर कालिदास के बाद नदियों के चारुचितरे हैं। हमारा देश कविकुल गुरु और कवि गुरु की वाक्सरिताओं के सम्पूर्ण विश्व में गर्वित है।

विशद धरातल पर राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा करते हुए राष्ट्रकवि मैथिली शरण गुप्त के लिए पय के रूप में प्रेम का ही प्रवाह हैं— नदियाँ प्रेम प्रवाह, फूल तारे मंडन हैं। नदियों में बहता हुआ देश का निर्मल जल उन्हें कभी अमृत से कम प्रतीत नहीं हुआ— 'निर्मल तेरा नीर अमृत के समउत्तम है। कन्नड़ कवि जी०एस० रुद्रप्पा राष्ट्र की जिस पुरुष के रूप में कल्पना या कहा जाय कि स्थापना करते हैं। वह है— हृदय केन्द्र है। नदी नाड़ियाँ, अंग जनपद बहुजाति समाज। इसी तरह तमिल कवि एस० उमैताणु पिल्लै का हृदय ही यह कहते हुए छलकने लगता है—

अविरल अमल प्रवाह नदीयुत पावन देश हमारा
अमिल द्रव्य धन-धान्य संभरित कंचन देश हमारा।

कवयित्री विद्यासिंह को चतुर्दिक मातृभूमि की जयकार जिन-जिन में सुनाई पड़ती वे हैं—

सागर सरिता गिरि शिखरों का
नदियों, में कूल कछारों में
है गूँज रहा जय-जय स्वदेश
जय मातृभूमि जयकारों में।



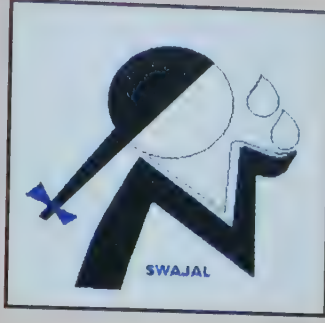
कविश्री वंशलाल त्रिपाठी 'शलभ' जब प्यारे स्वदेश को आत्मसात् करते तब उनकी प्रतीति होती है— "श्वास में मलय समीर सुगंध/धमनियों में सरिता-संगम" नदियों को भूलकर कोई कवि देश की कल्पना कर ही नहीं सकता। राष्ट्र का सरस रेखा चित्र तो नदियाँ ही खींचती हैं। कवियत्री विमला दुग्गल के शब्द हैं—

लंबी-लंबी नदियाँ इसके दामन में लहरातीं।
सागर की लहरें चरणों पर अपना प्यार लुटातीं।

भाव प्रवण कवि सुनील जोगी की राष्ट्र के प्रति कृतज्ञता इस प्रकार मुखर होती है— 'नदियों सबको अमृत जैसा पानी देती हैं। शीतल मंद हवाएँ नई जवानी देती हैं। स्पष्ट है कि हवाओं की शीतलता के मूल में भी नदियों का जल ही है। शिप्रा का 'स्फुटित कमलामोद मैत्री कषाय' पवन कैसे भुलाया जा सकता है। बालकवि वैरागी यह कहकर हमें और अतीत में ले जाते हैं— 'दूध दही की नदियाँ जिस के आँचल में कल कल करती। नदियाँ ही हमारी समृद्धि हैं। इम इनसे ही समृद्ध रहे हैं। झरनों के आमुख से इन नदियों की रचना-छवि देखते बनती है। झर-झर-झर झरने झरते/लहर-लहर नदियाँ लहरातीं। सचमुच राष्ट्र की अर्चना की यही सामग्री है, जिसमें नदियों का पावन अर्घ्य शामिल है।

गिरिजा शंकर त्रिवेदी





**स्वजल परियोजना का नारा।
स्वस्थ, स्वच्छ है ग्राम हमारा।।**

**सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान
स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम को सामुदायिक जागरूकता केन्द्रित एवम् मांग आधारित बनाने
का एक अभिनव प्रयास**

सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान के प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं—

- जागरूकता और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के माध्यम से स्वच्छतागत सुविधाओं के लिए और मांग पैदा करना,
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के घरों, स्कूलों, आंगनबाड़ियों में कम लागत वाली और उपयुक्त स्वच्छता सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराना,

सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान के अन्तर्गत माह अगस्त 2005 तक की उपलब्धियाँ—

- कुल निर्मित शौचालयों की संख्या — 54054
- गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर —19271 गरीबी रेखा से नीचे —34783
- 42 ग्राम पंचायतों से पूर्ण शौचालय आच्छादन के उपरान्त निर्मल ग्राम पुरस्कार हेतु आवेदन प्रत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं।

शत-प्रतिशत शौचालय आच्छादन कर आपकी ग्राम पंचायत भी ₹० दो लाख तक के निर्मल ग्राम पुरस्कार की पात्र हो सकती हैं।

कृपया अधिक जानकारी हेतु सम्पर्क करें:—

राज्य पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मिशन

पेयजल विभाग, उत्तरांचल

मसूरी डायवर्जन रोड, मक्कावाला, देहरादून

फोन ;0135-2733380/2733455 फैक्स ;0135-2733381

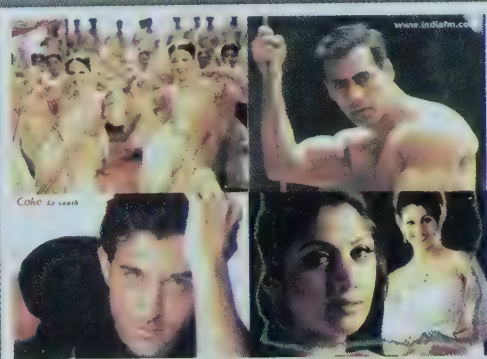
राष्ट्र की एकमात्र अतिलोकप्रिय मासिक पत्रिका

जन समस्या निवारण पत्रिका

पढ़ो तो जानो... प्रत्येक अंक में विशेष



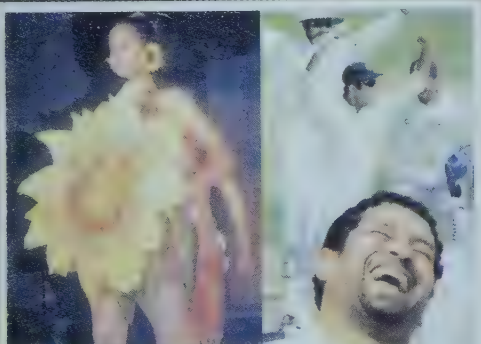
जन समस्याएं



फिल्मी गपशप



सनसनीखेज वारदातें



मनोरंजक, सच्ची कहानियां खेल की बातें



घर परिवार के संचालन का ज्ञान

प्रधान कार्यालय :

बिल्डिंग नं. 130, ऑफिस सं. 301
तीसरी मंजिल, मेन मार्केट
मोहम्मदपुर, निकट भीकाजी कामा
पैलेस, नई दिल्ली-110066
फोन/फैक्स : 011-26197882



श्री राम कुमार वालिया

चेयरमैन

पत्रिका प्रकाशन ग्रुप एवं

सलाहकार/राज्यमंत्री

उत्तरांचल शासन

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय :

47 / 110, खुडबुड़ा-ए, तिलक रोड,
देहरादून-248001

फोन : 0135-2628127, 2521551

फैक्स : 2721104, 9412050726



Jamboree so far organized by The Bharat Scout & Guides



FIRST

Hyderabad (A.P.) -1953



SECOND

Jaipur (Rajasthan) -1956



THIRD

Bangalore (Karnataka)-1960



FOURTH

Allahabad (U.P.)-1964



FIFTH

Kalyana (W.B.)-1967



SIXTH

Bombay (Maharashtra)-1970



SEVENTH



EIGHT



NINTH

Bodh Gaya (Bihar)-1982



TENTH



ELEVENTH



TWELFTH



THIRTEENTH

Khurda (Orissa)-1998



FOURTEENTH

Raipur (Chhattisgarh)-2002



Neel Dhara, Haridwar - 2005



Neeldhara, Haridwar : Site of 15th National Jamboree



On the banks of river Ganges, island Neel Dhara surrounded by the holy water flowing right from the Himalayas formed the site of 15th National Jamboree. Mansa Devi temple on one side and Chandi Devi temple on the other overlooking from lush green hilltops guard Neel Dhara day and night. No site would have been as appropriate for the teams of scout and guide students coming from all over the country and overseas, as Neel Dhara to spend time together, share experience and go back with the lessons learnt and fond memories stored from the camps of 15th Jamboree and blessings sought from the holy city of Haridwar. Reason why, in a first meeting of Jamboree Council, convened under the chairmanship of honourable Chief Minister Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, District Haridwar and site Neel Dhara were selected to host prestigious event of 15th National Jamboree.

Preparation of the site included cooperative efforts from the district administration, Education department and offices of Bharat & Uttaranchal scouts & guides. With heavy and prolonged monsoon of July, August and September the island was covered with overgrowth of grasses and bushes. Together with the district machinery and team work of Uttaranchal scouts and guides the site was cleared and levelled to create a temporary township with the facilities of tents, sanitation areas, electricity, drinking water, medical booths, markets, transport, arena, activity sectors, communication booths and security. Departments police, power, municipal corporation, transport, drinking water, irrigation, forest, health, telecommunication, post, public works, information, tourism, railways... with their district branches offering above-mentioned facilities though are all always included under one umbrella of "District administration" do one lose their individual significance. Preparation of Jamboree site was not an effort of a single department or office, but is a story of careful and consistent coordination of all departments under the leadership of the Chief Jamboree coordinator.

While the site preparation portrayed team spirit of scouts and guides, Neel Dhara, Haridwar, Uttaranchal with its mesmerising location in the laps of mother nature perfected the theme of 15th National Jamboree "Preserve Nature, Serve the Future".



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EXPENSES CONSIDERED FOR LOAN

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- Examination/Library/Laboratory fees
- Purchase of Books/Equipment/Instruments/Uniforms
- Caution Deposit/Building Fund/Refundable Deposit
- Travel Expenses/Passage money for studies abroad
- Purchase of computer considered necessary for completion of course

Any other expenses required to complete the course like study tours, project work etc.

AMOUNT OF LOAN

- For studies in India, maximum Rs. 10 lakh
- For studies abroad, maximum Rs. 20 lakh

INTEREST RATE*

For loans upto Rs. 4 lakh 10.50% p.a.

For loans above Rs. 4 lakh 11.50% p.a.

PROCESSING FEES

- No processing fee/upfront charges
- A deposit of Rs. 5000/- for an education loan for studies abroad. The deposit will be adjusted in the margin money.

REPAYMENT TENURE

Repayment will commence one year after completion of course or 6 months after securing a job, whichever is earlier.

Place of Study	Loan Amount In Rs.	Repayment Period in Years
In India	Up to Rs. 7.5 lakh	5-7
	Above Rs. 7.5 lakh	5-10
Abroad	Up to Rs. 15 lakh	5-7
	Above Rs. 15 lakh	5-10

SECURITY

Amount	Studies In India	Studies Abroad
Upto Rs. 4 lakh	No Security	No Security
Rs. 4 lakh to Rs. 7.5 lakh	Third Party Guarantee	Third Party Guarantee
Rs. 7.5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh (India) Rs. 15 lakh (Abroad)	Tangible Collateral security for full value of loan	Tangible Collateral, security of suitable value of loan or third party guarantee
Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh	-	Tangible Collateral security for full value of loan

MARGIN

- For loans up to Rs. 4.0 lakh : No Margin
- For loans above Rs. 4.0 lakh : Studies in Indian : 5%
Studies Abroad : 15%



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New Role of the Scouts & Guides

Change is the basic law of nature and nothing can remain static in this world. This law applies to social institutions, ideas and movements also. Every organization undergoes evolution and acquires new dimensions in the process of its growth. Adjustments have also to be made from time to time to make it more relevant. Scout & Guide Movement founded in the year, 1907, is nearing the century of its existence. It has stood the test of time, flourished and grown manifold both in numbers and in its global coverage in all the continents of the world.

The new millennium has now dawned and the twentieth century which has witnessed the emergence of the Scout Movement is now a part of history. In the new century, it is time for us to introspect, evaluate and plan out the future with a feeling of maturity and confidence so that our Movement is made more viable, vibrant and visible. A high degree of motivation is required to activate the youth more and more and make them conscious of their roles as the agent of changes. They must have idealism in their minds and their vision should be wider and higher as well as realistic, practical and related to the ground realities. They must develop a sound rationale for the various needs of the contemporary society.

In fact the 21st century is a 'digital century' making us an 'internet society' in which the 'Cyber Revolution' is the true indicator of growth. appreciation of things is changing so fast that Scouting and Guiding must adapt to the changes in order to retain its relevance to the times.

Social thinking, too is undergoing a change. The new pattern of society that is emerging is the 'KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY' and life long education is the keystone of this learning society which can be acquired through a multiplicity of means. Fundamentals of the process of learning are widening, deepening and lightening the consciousness. there is a constant flow and glow in the frontiers of learning and knowledge.

In fact the 21st century is a 'digital century' making us an 'internet society' in which the 'Cyber Revolution' is the true indicator of growth. appreciation of things is changing so fast that Scouting and Guiding must adapt to the changes in order to retain its relevance to the times. We have to accelerate the quantitative growth without compromising the quality. Image, utility as well as potential of the Movement have to be further improved by using the new techniques especially the electronic media.

The first and the foremost problem which is interlinked with the sustained development of the society is 'PEACE'. The last century has witnessed two World Wars which left the humanity wounded and bleeding. This has heightened the need to accelerate the process of peace. The hegemony of 'nation-state' and the role of ultra nationalism is being questioned. Efforts are being made to control the proliferation and



*Welcome on the great event of
"15th National Zamboorie - 2005"
at Haridwar, Uttaranchal*

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use of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction. voices raised from time to time for disarmament and there is a greater demand for harmony and peace. In the changed context, the Scouts should not only restrict themselves to service activities, they have to act as the messengers of peace and use their rationality outside the routine programme of activities. Though the military confrontations have been reduced considerably but the developing countries still suffer the most. In the absence of Peace, the Money available with them gets diverted from essentials and the popular attention gets focused on issues of conflict rather than development although only sustained development can ameliorated the condition of the poor and the downtrodden.

The rise of terrorism and communal conflicts in more recent past have greatly impeded sustained development. The politics of confrontation in the past century and race for power, regimented thinking, and the rise of fundamentalism have been fanning the flames of violence. In such a society, the role of Scouts & guides does not remain confined to serve the victims and work for their settlement only, they must make efforts to stop the conflicts and tackle the causes which lead to conflicts and disharmony.

The duty of the Bharat Scout & Guides in this context is all the more important because we belong to a country which has place of special significance in the third world. India has always ben working for peace. this land of Lord Mahavir, Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi has special responsibility. It must set an example of harmonious living.

This goes to the credit of the Scout & Guides that even in the prepartitioned India inspite of the communal dissensions creeping into the society they maintained unity in their rank and file. they worked together and served the people without any distinction of caste, colour and creed. There was a Scout Jambaree in Karanchi in 1946 which was a show of harmony. the India contingent attending the World Scout Jamboree in France in August 1947 displayed remarkable unity and harmony by celebrating the historic event of Independence of both India and Pakistan unitedly. The communal divided which added a chapter written with human blood in the history of India, resulted in the uprooting of millions, killing of lakhs and destruction of property worth billions of rupees, but is did not affect the Scout & Guide community of both India and Pakistan which maintained good relations.

The contribution of Scouts and Guides to 'Peace' in the sense it is used today was started in 1962 when thousands of migrants crossed over to India from Tibetas refugees and there was turmoil in the North East. The foreign attack on our borders had electrified the whole nation. Every India rose up to meet the emergency. They Scouts & Guides got fully prepared to serve the nation and the National commissioner's call for pledge to sere the country was taken up enthusiastically by the Scouts & Guides all over the country. They raised donations, organized blood donation camps, helped in civil defence, collected materials such as books, biscuits, milk powder packets, clothes etc. They organized rallies, meetings to arouse public to realize to the dangers of war. Scouts & Guides opened canteens at the railway stations and offered service for various types of work such as postal services, fire fighting, nursing the injured etc. They worked zealously with devotion in the war refugees camp set up at Diplu village in the Mikir Hill District of Assam.

The wars in 1965 and 1971 alerted the National further and the Scouts & Guides made coordinated efforts in the fields of civil defence and rehabilitations of the war refugees. A proficiency badge, too, was introduced. Relief services were started in the transit camps. Scouting & Guiding was started in the refugee camps at Salt Lake (Calcutta), Pachanpur (Gaya), Chanda, Manera (M.P.), Derapather in Assam



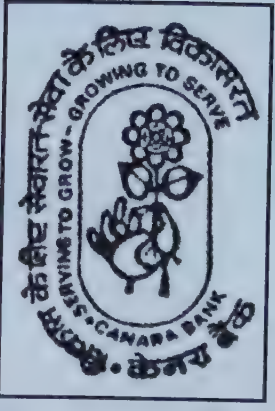
and Dandakaranya project camps. Similar Scouting and Guiding was started among Tibetan Refugees. Their first training camp was conducted in 1965 and today Tibetan Schools organization is registered as a special district for Scouting and Guiding with the National Headquarters of Bharat Scouts & Guides.

The World Organisation of Scout Movement has launched a new project called 'Gift for Peace' as part of its centenary celebrations. As part of this project, we need to reorient or training, redesign our programmes and replan our activities so as to eradicate the psyche of conflict and disharmony which first originates in the minds of human beings. For this, sustained effort have to be made to arouse the consciousness among the public to discard violence and fully understand what gifts peace can bring to them.

The new role of Scouts & Guides as the catalytic agents of peace and harmony needs a new thinking and training to liberate their minds from the narrow vision of language, caste, colour and creed and devote themselves to work unitedly for peace even at the time when there is no war. We have to work zealously to inculcate the values of peace and harmony among the people especially the emerging young generation. For this, we need a new orientation to our training to change us from 'within' and develop unflinching loyalty to the oneness of mankind and view the world as one family in the spirit of as preached in Bhagwad Gita. The change which comes from within is always more positive and permanent. After change from within, the change from 'Without' should be our next step. No doubt, such efforts have been made in the past also e.g., the peace post cards campaign, peace walks and rallies, meetings etc., have been a part of our programme but we have to do much more. We should take up the training for emotional stability, liberalization of our thinking and awakening of the soul. This starts with the individual member but a collective training in meditation, self control, yoga etc., can also be introduced. Effective and interesting programmes should also be arranged in the public field which can include street corner plays, films shows, dramas, music concerts, poetic symposia etc. on the theme of peace. These should be arranged in such a manner that the subject and concepts of peace does not become an imposition on the common man, rather it develops from within a self-realization.

The World Organisation of Scout Movement have decided to propagate the theme of 'One World, One Promise' as the theme of celebration of centenary of Scouting. Our Scout/Guide promises which underlines our resolve to do duty to God, to our country and to help other people, is relevant for all times and is a universal resolve to bring in peace, harmony and mutual goodwill. Only then, we will be doing our duty to God and our country.





केनरा बैंक

(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) प्र० का० बेंगलूर
व्यवसायियों / व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों हेतु

आकर्षक ऋण योजनाएँ

- ₹0 50 लाख तक आसान क्रेडिट सुविधा व्यावसायिक / प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए उपलब्ध है।
- ₹0 10 लाख तक सुरक्षित ओवर ड्राफ्ट सुविधा।
- सह प्रतिभूति, जो भूमि तथा भवन या अन्य कोई अनुमोदित प्रतिभूति की दशा में उसकी 100% तक मूल्य की सीमा (लिमिट) तक सुविधा।
- ड्राइंग पावन निकालने का सरल तरीका।
- ₹0 10 लाख तक केवल लिमिट के लिए लेखा परीक्षा के बिना बैलेंस शीट / फाइनेंशियल स्टेटमेंट प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है तथा कुछ विशेष मानकों में इससे छूट भी हो सकती है। स्टॉक स्टेटमेंट को तीन महिनों के केवल एक बार प्रस्तुत करना।
- न्यूनतम ब्याज दर 12.5% वार्षिक।
- लिमिट को सैल टर्नओवर सिद्धान्त के अनुसार निर्धारण दर्शायी गयी टर्नओवर का 20% तक।
- अन्य बैंकों से सी.सी. खातों को लेना मेरिट आधार पर विचार करना।

विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए हमारी निम्नलिखित शाखाओं से सम्पर्क करें।

राजपुर रोड (मुख्य शाखा) देहरादून फोन: 2659157, 2659061,

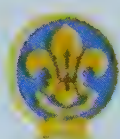
घण्टाघर शाखा देहरादून 2655345, सहारनपुर रोड, आढत बाजार देहरादून

फोन: 2726420, शास्त्रीनगर शाखा देहरादून फोन: 2669454, क्लेमेनटान शाखा फोन : 2640878

हमारी अन्य ऋण योजनाओं के लिए केनरा बैंक की किसी भी नजदीकी शाखा से सम्पर्क कर सकते हैं। हमारी निम्नांकित ऋण योजनायें अन्य बैंकों की तुलना में आकर्षक है :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. गृह ऋण | 2. केन केरी | 3. केन मोबाइल |
| 4. केन कैश | 5. केन बजट | 6. केन पेंशन |
| 7. केन रेंट | 8. टीचर ऋण | 9. शिक्षा ऋण |
| 10. डाक्टर च्वाइस | 11. गृह सुधार ऋण | 12. केन महिला |
| 13. केन ट्रेवल अन्य सुविधा जनक ऋण | | |

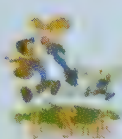
WORLD SCOUTING



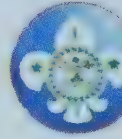
BARBADOS BARBADE



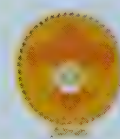
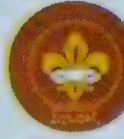
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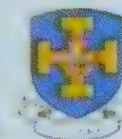
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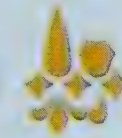
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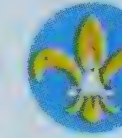
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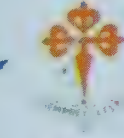
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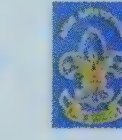
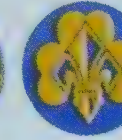
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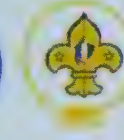
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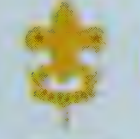
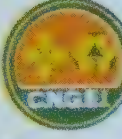
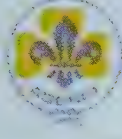
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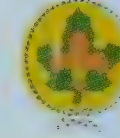
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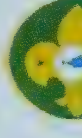
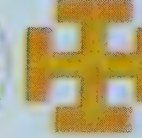
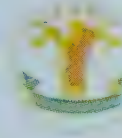
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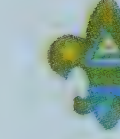
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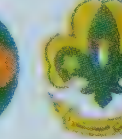
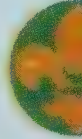
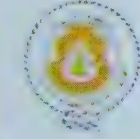
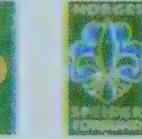
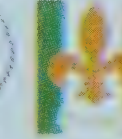
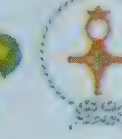
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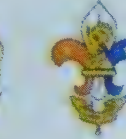
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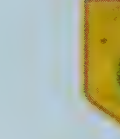
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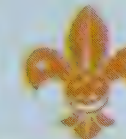
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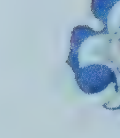
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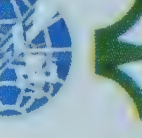
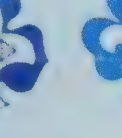
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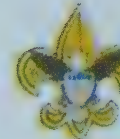
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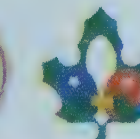
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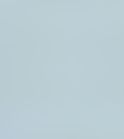
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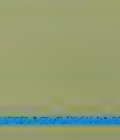
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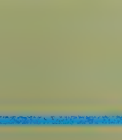
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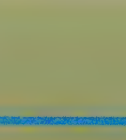
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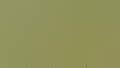
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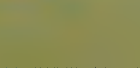
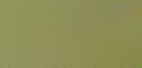
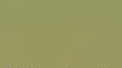
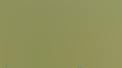
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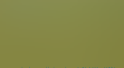
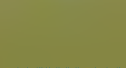
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SPAIN



THAILAND



TOGO

TONGA

UKRAINE

UZBEKISTAN

VANUATU

ZIMBABWE



SCOUTISME MONDIAL



ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF ROVER SCOUTING

In tracing the origin of (Rover Scouting) the Older Scouts Branch, it is necessary to go back to January, 1914, when the formation of the "Scouts Friendly Society" as a brotherhood of old scouts, was first mooted. The objects of the society, which as registered that year, were as set out in the original prospectus :

1. To keep the Boy Scouts in touch with each other and with the movement when they have to leave their troop and go out to battle with the world.
2. To preserve the ideals of good citizenship which they have been taught as Scouts.
3. The attract to the movement, young men who have been scouts, and to give them an opportunity for rendering service to their country.

During 1917, a more definite Senior Scheme was promulgated based on threefold problem.

1. How to retain the older Scouts under good influence
2. What to do with the many Queen Scouts after returning from service with anxious to take up work with the old troop.
3. What to do with the boys who "Disgrad", "Scouting" at the age of 16 or 17, but do not want to join a troop with much younger boys.

In September, 1918 a pamphlet was issued "Rules for Rover Scouts". This marked the official start of the Rover Scout Section.

In April, 1920 "Notes on the Training of Rover Scouts" was issued in two parts. Minimum age for Rover Scouts raised from 15 to 17½.

In August, 1920 Rover Scouts took part in the Jamboree at Olympia. This was the first occasion in which Rover Scouts had come prominently and conspicuously to the notice of the general public.

The services rendered by the Rovers in the Jamboree was very well received and recognised and it paved the way for the Rover Section to get established as something to be reckoned with.

Soon after this Rover Scouts gradually took shape under the guidance of Colonel De Burgh.

In October, 1921 A "Crucial Conference" on Rovers was held. This was a meeting of Men of Special experience invited by the Founder Baden Powell to discuss with him the future of the New Section.

B.P.'s own view of the Need and Methods of Rover Scouts are expressed in the following Memorandum.



"My own feeling is that the Rover is the third progressive step in the education of the Boy Scout, and its importance is that it completes his education and holds him under Good influences and in good companionship at the critical period of his life".

But you cannot hold a lad without giving him some definite objectives and activities. So we offer service.

Under "Service" I should include the progressive steps:

"Service to Self"

"Service to the Movement"

"Service to the Community"

When the question of hand book for Rovers Arose, comparable with scouting for boys and "The wolf clubs" hand bood, "B.P. did not at first see his way clear. He wanted the new branch to be elastic and so, in his view, there could not be any hard and fast scheme of practical training".

In November 1922, the book "Rovering to Success" was published by the "Chief Scout". It was addressed to young men in the Form of Advice and Guidance in the many problems of young manhood. It was also to encourage and inspire good citizenship and as such it has had a remarkable success, far beyond the movement itself.

In 1923, separates test of Rover were prescribed in the Edition of Policy, Organisation and Rules. Mr. P.B. Navill was appointed as Rover Commissioner.

In 1924, the services of the Rovers were utilised for the jobs as Police, Guide, Stage Hands, Railway Transport Officers and so on. They rendered splendid services in the IMPERIAL JAMBOREE held at Wembly.

In November 1924, The Chief Scout suggested the Ceremony for Investiture of Rover Scouts was held for the first time.

In Easter (December the next day of 'X' Mas) of 1926, the First National Rover Meet was held at Albert Hall, London, U.K.

The moot concluded with a conference in which the old idea "Rovers run themselves" had been more or less exploded. AS there is increasing number of Rover crews, there was a want active and Effective Leadership and guidance and need and provision of warranted Scouters as Leaders in Rover Section was also felt.

In 1927, an Open Scout Conference was held at Bournemouth, in which Group System was introduced.



In 1927, warrants as District Rover Scout Leaders, Rover Scout Leaders and Assistant Rover Scout Leaders were issued.

In 1927, the National Rover Moot was held at Birmingham Over-Whitsun in that the "System of Test and Badges for Rovers came under severe criticism.

In February, 1929, coming-of-age World Jamboree held at Arrow Park. 50,000 scouts were in the Jamboree Camp Administration by Scouters and Rovers. Earlier conditions were discussed.

In April, 1930, the Open Scout Conference held at Birmingham Imperial Headquarters put forward alternative proposals. In June 1930 Scout Policy and Rules came in to effect.

In August, 1930, National Rover Moot was held at Auchengillan, the Glasgow Scout Camping Ground.

In 1931, First World Rover Moot was held in Kandersteg, Switzerland. August attended 3000 Rovers from 23 different nations.

In 1934, "The Rover World Magazine was published"

In 1935, August, World Rover Scout Moot was held in Switzerland.

In 1935, the Second World Rover Moot held in Ingabo, Sweden, in which 3000 Rovers from 23 different countries have participated and rendered remarkable services.

It marked the Acceptance of Rovering by the worldwide brotherhood, of Scouts and argued well for the success of Rover Scouting in future.

In 1939, 3rd World Rover Moot was held in Monzie Crieff, Scotland.

In June, 1940, as a result of fuller enquiry and investigation, a Revised Rover Scout Policy and Rules came into effect and remained in force.

In August, 1940, National Rover Moot held at Auchengillan, the Glasgow Scout Camping Ground.

In August, 1941, World Moot held at Kandersteg in Switzerland. 3000 Rovers from 23 Nations and Fifteen parts of the British Commonwealth attended the Moot.



This again confirmed and marked the acceptance of roving by the Worldwide Brotherhood of Scout and for the success of the Rover Scouting in the future.

In 1946, The New Pan for Roveing was introduced. The Senior Scout Section was officially started.

In 1949, 4th World Rover Moot held at Skajk, Norway.

In 1953, New Rules for Rover Scout published.

5th World Rover Scout Moot held at Kinderstag, Switzerland.

In 1956, rover Scouting became 4th Section.

I Cub, II Scout, III Senior Section, IV Rover Section.

In 1957, 6th World Rover Scout Moot in Birmingham, England, U.K.

JIM: Jamboree, Inderba Moot.

In 1961, 7th world Rover Scout Moot in Australia.

In 1965, 1st World Rover Scout Moot Year.

1969 2nd World Rover Scout Moot Year.

1973 3rd World Rover Scout Moot Year.

1977 4th World Rover Scout Moot Year.

Source

1. Rover Scouts by Gilcraft.
2. The Crew Scouter's Handbook by Canadian Boy Scout Association.
3. Paddle Your Own Canoe or Tips for Boys by B.P., 1939.
4. Aids to Rover Scouting by Prof. Govindanarayan Jya, P.O. Nepal.



THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN UTTARANCHAL

Salute to 'DEV-BHOOMI'

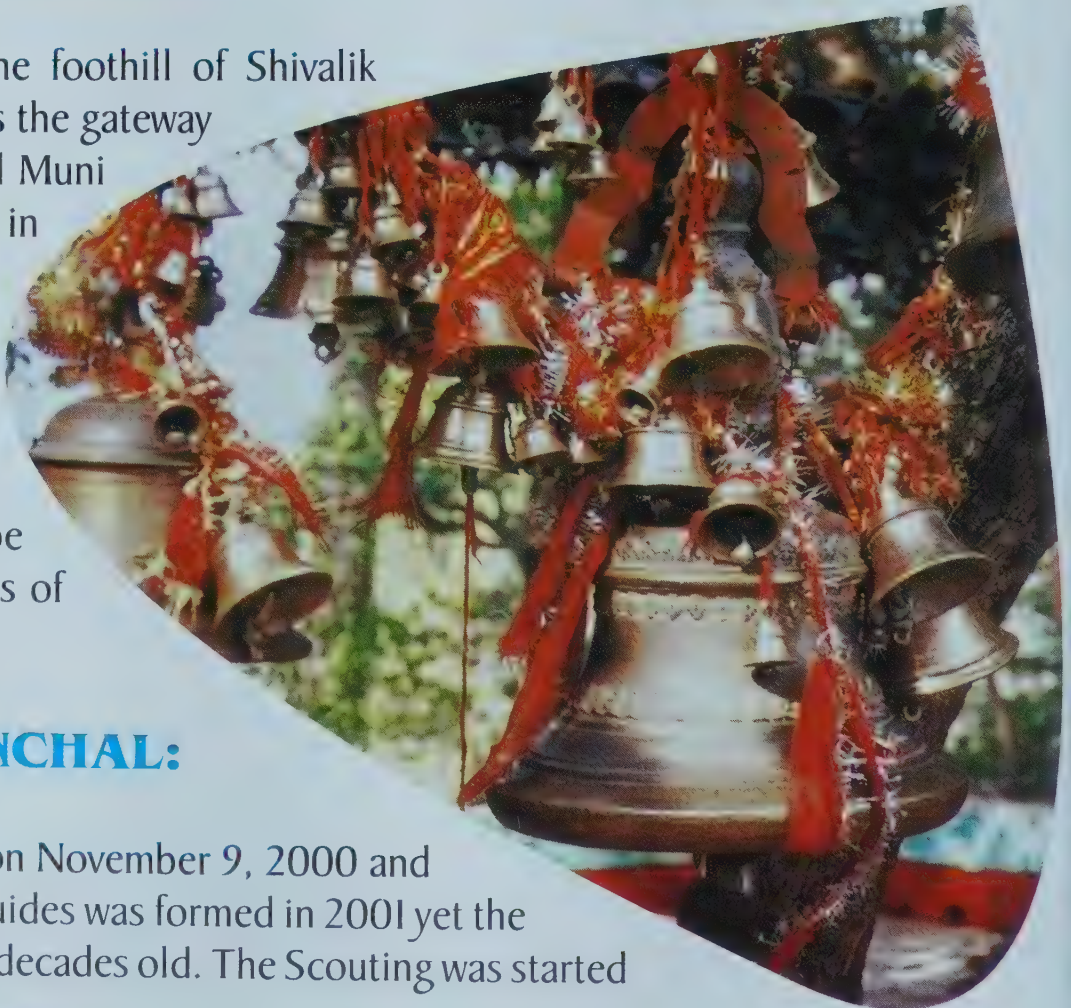
Abound with a splendid combination of flora and fauna, meandering rivers, snow clad pinnacles of the majestic Himalayas, the atmosphere of Uttaranchal is serene and inspiring. Frozen delights or the Glaciers have a spectacular beauty of their own. The misty heights, mystic vales, fascinating slopes, holy confluences, lively green forests full of wild life, brimming lakes are nothing short of a romance with prismatic and soul lifting nature. The landscape is dotted with temples, shrines, archeological finds which are shrouded with myths and legends. The State of Uttaranchal has a very rich culture woven with divinity.

'Uttaranchal' is blessed by nature with its bounty. or extravaganza. It has immense opportunity and something to offer to everyone. To a devout it has an aura of spiritualism. 'The Chard ham Yatra' is a picturesque pilgrimage. To a lover of adventure it is a perfect spot with a good prospect of thrills. To a naturalist it is a paradise where one can be truly in tune with 'Nature'. For a photographer or an artist (painter) it has an endless panorama of Scenic beauty. It is captivating, charming and challenging. The environs here are exhilarating, enchanting and mesmerizing. Attending the XV National Jamboree at Haridwar will provide Scouts and Guides a golden opportunity to gain new experience in the incredible Uttaranchal or the Dev Bhoomi i.e. the land of God.



HARIDWAR - VENUE OF THE XV JAMBOREE:

Situated on the bank of the holy river 'Ganga' at the foothill of Shivalik Mountains is the sacred city of Haridwar which signifies the gateway to the land of God. The area has a glorious past. Kapil Muni meditated here. Every 12 years 'KUMBH MELA' is held in which Millions of people from all over the country come to take holy dip. It is the place where some water of the pitcher containing 'Amrit' or the nectar of immortality was spilled. Haridwar is famous for its marvelous tourist places and excursions. It is our privilege that the National Jamboree of the Bharat Scouts & Guides will be held in a city which is revered by Millions and Millions of people.



HISTORY OF SCOUTING IN UTTARANCHAL:

Though the States of Uttaranchal came into existence on November 9, 2000 and the Uttaranchal State Association of Bharat Scouts & Guides was formed in 2001 yet the history of the Scout Movement in this area is nearly nine decades old. The Scouting was started



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in Dehradun by Rev. H. R. Ferger in A.P. Mission, Dehradun as Scout Master in 1918 (Eleven years after the boy Scouting was started by Lord Baden Powell at the Brownsea Island in 1907). Later on Father Ferger became the first District Commissioner. Sardar Hardayal Singh served as an Assistant Scout Master (later on he became the First Camp Chief of Bharat Scouts & Guides). The British Authorities watched their activities with suspicion as the government officers were of the view..., that Scouting would turn Indian youths into revolutionaries.

For the first time SCQuT competitions were organized at Dehradun in 1925. Nearly 50 Scouts participated in a route march organized to create awareness in the masses against the social evils.

Seva Samiti Boy Scout (of Pt. Shri Ram Bajpai) rendered social service at the Kumbh and Ardh Kumbh Melas at Haridwar in 1921, 1923 and 1933 which were acknowledged by the local police as well as the Mela authorities. Seva Samiti Scouts organized long hikes to Garhwal hills (150 miles) in 1923, Tehri (150 miles) in 1924, Pindari Glaciers (200 miles) in 1925 and 1933. Scout Intensive Training Camps were conducted at Rishikesh (1931) and Hawa Bagh near Almora in 1932. A Scout camp was organized at Dehradun in 1927. Scouts came to this camp from other Provinces also. Due to the generosity of Maharaja Sahib of Pilibhit a Dharam Shala was constructed at Sheetlakheth where the yatriis on way to Badrinath used to have a short stay. The Tehsildar of the area Shri Umanand Barthwal who was an old student of Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai had purchased this building and got a road constructed. In 1932 Bajpai came to see him at . Sheetlakheth. He liked the serene atmosphere of the place and thought of starting regular training of Scouts here. The land near the Dharamshala was a gift by Rai Bahadur Sahu Ram Swarupji.

First camp of 40 days was organized here with the help of Sh. Purushottam Lal Choramani. Bajpai conducted Scout Training Courses at Sheetlakheth in 1933, 34, 35 and 38. Nine Nirmalvan Training Courses were conducted. In 1935 a function was held at the District Headquarters Nainital to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. In the same year a Scouters and Guiders Council was set up. At that time, SCQuT Troops were functioning in three schools of Kumaon MBV School Haldwani, Govt. High School and CRST School at Nainital. In 1937 Sh. Harish Chandra Jain took a Scout Patrol to participate in the All India Jamboree in Delhi. They greeted Lord Baden Powell, who was taking the salute with hipp hipp hurra.

From 1939 to 46 Scouting in Kumaon was at a low profile. Sh. B. L. Goila, Headmaster of Moti Ram Babu Ram Anglo Vernacular High School encouraged Scouting. Sh. C.P. Joshi, Shri Pratap Singh and Sh. Raja Ram Gupta were the SCQuT Masters in Govt. High School, Nainital, CRST Inter College Nainital and MB High School Ram Nagar respectively. Sh. Radhey Lal Sharma was a Scout Master in Udairaj High School Kashipur. Scout rallies were held in the District. Sh. Sohan Lal Johri was very active in this field. He took the charge of the Scout Troop at MB School and underwent Scout Masters Training at Sheetlakheth in 1947. A hike was organized from Dehradun to Shimla via Chakraborty, Mussoorie in 1948.



After the creation of Bharat Scouts & Guides in 1950 Scouting picked up momentum. Sardar Hardayal Singh was appointed the first Camp Chief of Bharat Scouts & Guides. The area of Uttarakhand then was a part of U.P. and the Scout/Guide Movement worked under the U.P. State Association of Bharat Scouts & Guides.

In 1956, V Annual Regional Council was convened at Doon School, Dehradun in which the National Secretary of Bharat Scouts & Guides participated. It was attended by all important regional Scout officials. Next year an All India level Scouts & Guides camp was held at Jhanga-donga House. Sh. D. D. Kandpal, ASOC, Sheetlakheta worked hard to promote Scouting in Kumaon. A hand written magazine 'Barhte Qadam' was brought out in 1959 which was published regularly for years. The official magazine of the U.P. State Bharat Scouts & Guides Association 'the Seva' was first published from Dehradun. Sh. J. S. Madan and Sh. B. S. Bhandari edited it. Sh. M. S. Unniyal and Sh. Naresh Bhardwaj of Dehradun were the STC and SAC of U.P. State. Sh. N. K. Jain was the State Chief Commissioner consecutively for three terms of three years each. Sh. Unniyal was appointed as the officer on special duty to promote Scouting in Kumaon and Garhwal regions. Sh. N. K. Jain was awarded Baden Powell World Fellowship and Bharat Scouts & Guides Fellow in 1993. He was the Vice-President of the IFQFSAG (Former Scouts & Guides) and He was selected as the member of the Asia Pacific Committee of the IFOFSAG. Dr. S. P. Kulshreshta of Dehradun was nominated as the member of Human Resource Development Sub-Committee of the National Headquarters in 1993. Dr. Kulshreshta had been a member of the Jamboree Patrika Editorial Board in many Jamborees. He was the Chief Editor of the Scouters and Guiders Bulletin of Dehradun.

Dehradun was active in the field of extension Scouting also. Blind Scouts & Guides Troops were formed here. Dr. S. P. Kulshreshta and Sh. M. S. Unniyal brought out a book in Hindi on Primary Scouting in Braille script in 1990 which is the first of its type in India. Sh. N. K. Jain was nominated as a member of the Bharat Scouts & Guides Foundation Sub-Committee.

Scouts & Guides from Uttaranchal have performed excellent services in Melas and festivals. The relief work done by 27 Scouters & Guides of Dehradun under the leadership of Dr. S. P. Kulshreshta and Sh. M. S. Unniyal in the earthquake affected area during 27.10.1991 to 4.11.1991 and 10 days in January in 1992 was appreciated by all. Villages covered were Netala, Manert, GobhanC}, DindsQri, Sange., Jokhal and Bhatwari etc. in Uttarkashi area. Sh. Tara Dutt Bhatt conducted 3 day camps in Kumaon Region, Sh. Chandan Lal Shah, Jiwan Chandra Joshi, Sh. Shanti Padaliya, Sh. V. D. Tripathi, Sh. Narendra Lal Shah took active interest in promoting Scouting in Kumaon Region. Scouters/Guiders, Scouts & Guides of Uttaranchal have earned a name for their dedication and service. They have won medals, awards and some of them have served on the training teams of the National Headquarters. Their written books, handouts, translations have been published by the National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts & Guides. We are all eager to participate in the XV National or the first National Jamboree in Uttaranchal at Haridwar - the gateway to the land of God. I am sure, it will be a most rewarding experience for the participants.



UTTARANCHAL BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES

SCOUTS & GUIDES UNIT OF DISABLE STUDENTS- AN INTRODUCTION

A well known name in the field of scouting and guiding Late Dr. S.P. kulshrestha established a Bharat Scout & Guide unit in National Institute of Visually Handicapped Dehradun. The credit of publishing the Brail edition of Scout Guide line also goes to him. The work was started by him and today two troops of visually Handicapped and Hearing Impaired scout and guide are working in Uttaranchal.

Training- these troops have been given first, second & third stage training by late sri Madhu Sudan Uniyal. Besides these trainings Mr.K.D.Uniyal & Mr. Sanwar Ali have given first aid training and other trainings. This unit is doing jointly with vaishya family a Eye donation motivator the following work. These visually Handicapped and Deaf & Dumb scout Guide perform the duty of motivating parents in remote places to make Pulse Polio mission successful.

Blood donation & Eye Donation - The essential work of examining the blood under the guidance of Dr. Gulshan Malhotra and Dr. Girish Goyal Pathologist in the blood donation camps time to time and the identity cards are given . Eye donation forms are also filled in the camps. In the Camp Organised in Sharp Memorial School for the blinds the blood of 50 girls students and other people was examined. Thousands people's blood have been examined in different camps.

First Aid- This unit is trained by citizen security Association in giving first aid. According to the geographical situation of Uttaranchal making half cost plaster training has been given to them by Dr. Malhotra.

Organizing the state level committee- In the direction of state secretary unit organizes these meetings and a show on first aid was displayed on this occasion. The National Commissioner Mr. L.M. Jain and Head Quarter Director Mr. Sajwan applauded the show of Visually Handicapped guides.

The Commissioner organizes 5 Km trekking in the leadership of disabled scout & Guide troops. In this trekking the normal scout and guides help the visually handicapped by holding their hands where to put their feet, and tell about stones, trees, streams and rivers in the way. To measure the width of trees their hands are put around the tree trunk. They learn about the leaves, their shape and smell by touching and smelling.

A tribute to Martyrs of Uttaranchal- This unit paid its tribute to those who sacrificed their lives in the Uttaranchal formation movement. A function was organized in Muzaffarnagar in which Sri Chaman Lal Pradyot, Sri Ravindra Kala State secretary, Smt. Savita Gupta were present. At Mussorie Martyr Memorial also a tribute of honour was paid to Martys two years ago.



*We Welcome all the members of Scouts & Guides
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Uttaranchal Blind Cricket Cup- A competition for this cup is organized every year by this unit. They help the players in going to field, residential places, to hold the ball and give it to umpire, to provide water, food etc.. Works are done by these members of unit.

Cultural Programme- Once in a year a cultural programme is also organized in which the presentation of play, mono activity, dances and music are displayed by visually handicapped and hearing impaired children. Uttaranchal Research Institute invited this unit in their silver jubilee function at Haldwani. The group had sixteen members and the competition was with normal members and our visually handicapped group was awarded the first prize with a trophy and 5 thousand rupees and certificate under the leadership of Meenakshi Gupta Ranger. In year 2001 in Town Hall our unit was honoured in the presence of former finance minister Mr. Nishank and State Commission Mrs Pushpa Manas.

Besides above awards Late Sri Indresh Charan Das Memorial honour to our Scouts and Dr. Devika Kutti honour was given to our guides.



Towards Democracy Through Scouting

If the youth of our country is given an opportunity to get himself trained in democratic means, he would certainly be turned into a good citizen. He would not have taken weapons in his hand to kill his own brothers and sisters, of the country which got his freedom through non-violence.

We are very proud to be the citizen of India, the largest democratic country in the world. But our Schools and Colleges fails to train our youth in the principles of democracy. Our Political parties also fails to provide proper training to their followers; who are going to rule our country. Due to this we find today restlessness and dis-satisfaction, frustration among the youths. The Bharat Scouts & Guides movement, the largest youth movement in India, provides the necessary training to build leadership quality and to develop values and virtues.

Patrol System :

The boys and girls want to have fun and adventure with their friends. They want to feel they belong to one group. The companionship is provided in patrol system. Patrols are units for work, play fun and enjoyment in a disciplined atmosphere.

In their tender age the Scouts and Guides are able to practice the principles of democracy through their Patrol activities without knowing that they are learning the very important value which is essential for a democratic country. Patrols are the training institute which provides the best suitable environment for this learning process.

Patrol system is an integral part of Scout Movement and Scouting without patrol is not real scouting.

Patrol system is not an artificial or mechanical device that will run by itself. The success will depend on the leadership provided by the leader, who seeks to influence them. He has to add a drop of democracy to the Patrol organizing process. The boys may be asked to list out Scouts whom they would like to have in their patrol. When it is time for a new patrol to elect its patrol leader, have a little talk with them. Tell them the choice of the Scout they feel is most, likely to do a good job as their leader. Perhaps the first experience they will have exercising their democratic rights to vote.

If you feel it is a bad choice, don't interfere. If it is a bad choice, they will find out quickly and learn from experience. That is how a Scoutmaster who has faith in democracy will train the boys.



This experience in their youngest age in voting and leading will certainly give them a head start towards an active participating membership in the society. Scouts and Guides will see that Team work in the Patrol process and will be determined to work together in their efforts to win. If our Political leaders follow our methods it will create a better political climate in India.

Court of Honor

The Patrol is the heart of the Patrol system, but the brain that guides is the Court of Honour, under the guidance of the Adult Leader. The Patrol Leaders learn to plan the activities of the Troop/Company and learn to run their patrols in a democratic way. They plan their meetings, hikes, camps, good turn, entertainment, special projects and assign the responsibilities for carrying out the plan to various patrols.

It is the clearing house for special problems that arise. Patrol in council and Patrol Leaders Council (Court of Honour) basically train the Scouts and Guides in this direction.

Camps : Out Door Life:

Out door life is an important place in the training of Scouts and Guides for practicing 'Democracy'. They make themselves comfortable with the available resources. During their camp life they learn to forget the differences and live a Community life in the atmosphere of better understanding under their own chosen leader. They start to live a disciplined life, even when no one sees them. The people who understand "Real Democracy" will pay any price including 'life' to maintain this democracy and they will live in peace and harmony respecting each other. 'Live and let live' will become the formula of the country.

Scouting method have proved effective in developing leadership from the group level to National Association, in every organization set up the Leaders of the Adults and elected democratically.

In the training programme of Adult Leaders besides Scouting skills they are trained to be good leaders who can be role models for the Scouts and Guides. We help them to do their duty and make their country a Green land. We will do our best to influence the Youth through Scouting. This should be our Goal, the earnest Goal of our Hearts and Minds for our God and Country.



राष्ट्रीय जम्बूरी, उत्तरांचल !

(भारत स्काउट्स एण्ड गाइड्स)

माँ ! प्रेरित कर मुझे असत से सत्य की ओर,
बढ़ा मुझे माँ! अंधकार से ज्योति की ओर।
मृत्यु से कर मुक्त मुझे कर दे अमृतमय,
हो जावे प्रिय मेरा जीवन यह सेवामय॥

स्काउट-गाइड एक विश्व व्यापी संस्था है जो लगभग पिछले सौ वर्षों से निःस्वार्थ भाव से कार्य कर रही है जिसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों, बालक-बालिकाओं के रचनात्मक व क्रियात्मक पक्ष को उजागर कर उनमें सेवा, सहयोग, त्याग, स्वावलम्बन, देशभक्ति और

विश्वबंधुत्व की भावनाओं का विकास करना है। जम्बूरी जैसे आयोजन के द्वारा जब देश और विदेशों के बालक-बालिकाएँ एक मंच पर एकत्र होते हैं और एक साथ स्काउट व गाइड के रूप में कार्य करते हैं तो वे परस्पर एक दूसरे की संस्कृति, खानपान, रीति-रिवाज व क्रियाकलापों का अध्ययन भी करते हैं साथ ही उनके हृदय में एक दूसरे के प्रति सहिष्णुता और एकता की भावना जन्म लेती है। इस प्रकार जम्बूरी का आयोजन अपने आप में एक महान और पवित्र लक्ष्य को लेकर किया जाता है जिसके माध्यम से समस्त विश्व की आत्माओं में सेवाभाव जाग्रत किया जाता है। यहाँ आकर बालक-बालिकाओं को अपनी क्रियात्मकता और प्रतिभा के प्रदर्शन का पूरा-पूरा अवसर प्राप्त होता है। इस प्रकार के आयोजन से वे शिविर जीवन और प्रकृति के भी निकट आते हैं और पशु पक्षियों के प्रति भी प्रेम का भाव उनके मन में जागता है। वे किसी भी आपातकालीन स्थिति में, जंगलों में रास्ता बनाने, आग से बचाव, आग पर नियंत्रण जैसे कई कार्य सीखते हैं। इस प्रकार उनके अन्दर अपने आपस-पास के वातावरण को समझने और निरीक्षण संबंधी कुशलताओं का भी विकास होता है साथ ही उन्हें अपने जीवन को उज्ज्वल और अर्थयुक्त बनाने की प्रेरणा भी मिलती है।

यहाँ आ कर स्काउट्स और गाइड्स व्यवहारिक जीवन में काम आने वाले अनेक कौशलों को सीाकर अपने जीवन के लिए ही नहीं अपितु दूसरों के लिए भी उपयोगी बन सकते हैं जैसे प्राथमिक चिकित्सा की जानकारी के द्वारा वे रोगी को सहायता पहुँचाकर उसका जीवन बचा सकते हैं।

हमारे स्कॉलर्स होम में भी स्काउटिंग और गाइडिंग प्रारंभ से चली आ रही है। इस समय स्कॉलर्स होम के कई स्काउट गाइड नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कैम्प अरनाकुलम (केरला), गुलमर्ग (जम्मू कश्मीर), राज्य पुरस्कार एवं राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार भी प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। हमारे स्काउट-गाइड कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष कैम्प फायर, वार्षिक कैम्प, वृक्षारोपण, दीक्षा समारोह, हाइक आदि के कार्यक्रम समय-समय पर होते रहते हैं जिसमें हमारे स्काउट्स गाइड्स बढ़ चढ़ कर हिस्सा लेते हैं।

इस प्रकार निःसंदेह कहा जा सकता है कि स्काउटिंग-गाइडिंग जहाँ एक ओर महान मानवीय मूल्य से प्रेरित है वहीं दूसरी ओर मानव को व्यवहारिक भी बनाती है।

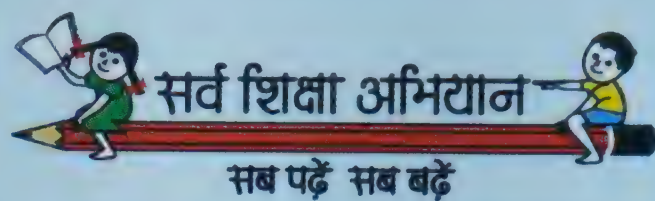
आशा है कि 15वीं जम्बूरी के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न राज्यों और विदेशों से एकत्र हुए स्काउट्स और गाइड्स अपने और समाज के सर्वमुखी विकास के लिए अवश्य कई उपयोगी अनुभव प्राप्त करेंगे जिसके द्वारा भविष्य में जब कभी उन्हें अवसर मिलेगा वे खुले दिल और मन से सर्वजनकल्याण हेतु कार्य करेंगे।

नहीं विश्व का राज्य चाहता,
नहीं चाहता हे प्रभु स्वर्ग।
मुझे शक्ति दो वही कि जिससे
दुख-मुक्त हो प्राणी वर्ग।



SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN UTTARANCHAL

Mission for Universalisation of Elementary Education



Education and only education is the solution for development of any Individual, State or Country. Providing education facilities at elementary level is one of the prime agenda of Millennium Development Goals of United Nations wherein the MDGs are spelt out as:

- 1) Achieve universal primary education by ensuring all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.
- 2) Promote gender equality and empower women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.

Indian Constitution has made Elementary Education one of the fundamental rights of every child and every individual. In India, there have been series of successful smaller/state specific/demand specific interventions over a period of time such as Operation Black Board (OBB), Basic Education Project (BEP), Lok Jumbish, District Primary Education programme-III (DPEP III), Cooked Mid Day Meal Programme (MDM)... to realise goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). Lessons from these led to designing of a comprehensive nationwide programme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) that was launched in 2001 with a focused and targeted strategy to achieve UEE as spelt out in the Millennium Development Goals:

- Achieve 100% access and enrol all children in age group 6-14 in schools by 2003.
- All (enrolled) children to complete primary levels by 2007 and upper primary levels by 2010.
- Focus on quality education.
- Bridge all gender and social gaps at primary and upper primary level by 2007
- Universal retention by 2010.

In Uttaranchal Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan is being implemented in all the 13 districts. "State Project Office, SSA mission Uttaranchal" an independent society implements the programme at the state level on behalf of the State government. In line with the MDG and SSA goals State Government has been able to achieve:

- 99% access at the primary level achieved. Almost every village has a primary level education facility available in the form of primary school, Education Guarantee Centre (EGS) or Alternate / Innovative Centres of Education (AIE).
- State has no building less schools.
- Entire Uttaranchal state falling under seismic zone, earthquake prone designs developed for school buildings.
- Cooked Mid Day Meal is being provided, school management committees (SMCs) formed and Bhojan Mata recruited in every primary school, EGS and AIE centre to manage MDM programme. Bhojan Mata is a lady recruited by the VEC who is member from BPL community of the same village and mother of child/children enrolled/ studying in the same school.
- 80% schools have drinking water and toilet facilities in schools. Remaining to be saturated by 2006-2007.





“ What makes management of Mid Day Meal programme in Uttarakhand unique and different from the rest is its institution of Bhojan Mata and her role in School Management Committee (SMC) the management system at school level that has an inherent mechanism of ensuring equity (gender and community based) and quality (of food). ”

- 99.5% enrolment of children achieved both at primary and upper primary levels.
- 99% girls enrolled. Of the 38 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) based on male-female literacy figures of 1991 census, 17 have achieved literacy levels more than national average based on 2001 census.
- State PTR is 1:37, with a provision of minimum two teachers in every primary school and minimum three teachers in every upper primary school, provision of para teachers where ever required and provision of additional teacher based on school enrolment status.
- Special interventions in place for girls such as Early Childhood Care and Education Centres (ECCE), innovation programmes for retention of girls, special provisions for over aged girls to be enrolled at upper primary levels, 13 Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools for dropout girls, Mahila Samakhya programmes in 4 districts, NPEGEL for EB blocks.
- Special interventions in place for children coming from special sections namely SC, ST and minority, such as AIE centres for minority community and Model school programme for all SCP blocks. In addition to this customised education programmes for tribal sections are being designed based on their socio-cultural and socio-economic needs and demands.
- Mobile EGS centres with mobile para teachers established for children belonging to migrating population.
- Under a pilot programme to be funded by the Labour Ministry, Government of India, focussed programme has been designed for addressing education needs of street children, beggars and child labourers of the urban area. The pilot will be implemented in Dehradun district.
- 90% of identified disable children enrolled in mainstream schools. Special interventions are being implemented for disable children, such as barrier free building designs of schools, home-based teaching for children with severe disabilities, regular camps for disability identification and parent counselling, distribution of aids and appliances free of cost, special resource persons to teach the disable children and orient teachers.
- School monitoring system called “School Grade map system” developed for regular assessment of physical and academic progress of the schools and counselling teachers, schools and community for further improvement. School Grade Map system is a decentralised monitoring system that maps an over all progress of a school. It is a tool for education management at micro level.
- Village Education Committees, the implementing agencies of programme at village level, formed in every village. Community involved in implementation and management of MDM and SSA as also in monitoring of school's progress.



“School Grade Map system A comprehensive strategy worth emulating elsewhere has been adopted by Uttaranchal to track the performance of schools factoring students' achievement in a major way” 2nd SSA JRM.

“ The consolidated data on school grading indicates a definite progression in grading from the first to the third assessment...which demonstrates the vast potential of this tool for improving quality of primary education in the state” 21st DPEP JRM.



- Resource support institutes such as Cluster Resource Centres (CRC)/ Nyaya Panchayat Resource Centres (NPRC), Block Resource Centres (BRC), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) are in place in every cluster, Nyaya Panchayat, Block and District respectively.
- At the State level, resource support is provided by the SCERT. In addition to this, institute of Education Management SIEMAT is being established this financial year (2005-06).
- Well established monitoring system for programme monitoring is in place. PMIS units established from state till block level. All personnel related to PMIS management trained in basic computer skills.
- Public Private Partnerships initiated to bring in quality input in elementary education sector, such as Computer Aided Learning Programme (CALP) and Learning Guarantee Programme (LGP) with Azim Premji Foundation; Reading skill programme with Room to Read International; Radio programme on English Learning with Sri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram and Plan International; ECCE centres in Almora with Uttarakhand Sevanidhi; School Health Programme with Himalayan Institute; Himjyoti residential School for meritorious girls with Himjyoti Foundation; renovation of old school buildings with Round Table Foundation; innovative programme for disable children with Disha in Bageshwar; Annual Health Check up programme with Uttaranchal Bal Kalyan Parishad
- State has managed to pool resources/provisions from various other government programmes to meet goals of SSA. Important partnerships have been established with the departments of social works, women's empowerment, rural development, planning, information technology, health, drinking water, Post,
- Provision of housing facility under BADP programme for teachers working in primary and upper primary schools located in remote hill areas.

With the help of SSA the State government is thus not only committed to ensure provision of quality education facility to all the children but also take care of their health needs so that new generation of children develop into educated, healthy and confident individuals.



State Project Office, SSA Mission Uttaranchal.
Committed towards building the foundation of Uttaranchal



**आज, हम भारत की सबसे बड़ी
तेल एवं गैस कम्पनी हैं।**



● **कल, हम और प्रगति करेंगे।**

हम हैं ओएनजीसी।

हम भारत के सर्वाधिक निगम हैं।

हम प्रतिदिन 10 लाख बैरल तेल और गैस का उत्पादन करते हैं।

हम समृद्धि खोजते हैं।

हम क्षमता को गति देते हैं।

हम विश्वव्यापी उद्यम हैं।

हम हैं ओएनजीसी।

ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड

ओएनजीसी विदेश लिमिटेड

मंगलौर रिफाइनरीज़ एण्ड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड

ओएनजीसी नील गंगा बी.वी.

हमारा मान है साहस, ज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी।

हमारी पहचान है अन्वेषण, प्रगति और सर्वोत्कृष्टता।

हम बनाएँ शुभ्रतर भविष्य।

हमारे पास ज्योति है ज्ञान,
विचार और ऊर्जा की। वह ज्योति जो
कल के लिए उपयुक्त अवसरों और विकास
के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
वह ज्योती जो प्रगति सुनिश्चित करती है और
जीवन को समृद्ध बनाती है। वह ज्योति जो
प्रतिदिन प्रत्येक भारतीय तक पहुँचती है।
यही ज्योति है शुभ्रतर भविष्य की संवाहक।



सम्पर्क करें www.ongcindia.com

अन्वेषण के लिए साहस श्रेष्ठता के लिए ज्ञान उत्कृष्टता के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी

HIM JYOTI FOUNDATION

The land of Uttaranchal has traditionally been called the Dev Bhoomi and for good reason. Since time immemorial this land has not only been home to some of the wisest and profound thinkers and sages but such is the aura of the place that even more humble and less enlightened souls such as myself can find a moment of divine inspiration. I too was fortunate to have been given such a moment of grace when I got the idea for Him Jyoti on my way to take the oath of office as the Governor of Uttaranchal. I share this thought with my Rotary friends traveling with me and by the time a train pulled into Dehra Dun, starting with my own personal contribution of Rs. 1.00 Lakh which rose to Rs. 6.0 Lakhs, we had almost Rs. 11 Lakhs in initial pledges. The Trust to be was christened as Him Jyoti Foundation.

This initiative is a modest attempt to provide facilities for professional education to Uttaranchal's brightest children from impoverished families. There are bright children in the state who are unable to pursue further studies for professional courses after their schooling for want of financial resources. I sincerely feel that if opportunities for higher education are made available to such children they would do even better than the children of affluent parents because such children have a challenge before them. So Him Jyoti Foundation is the gift of higher education to those who are not as fortunate as us.

Him Jyoti Foundation is given scholarship of Rs. 30,000/- per year to 37 students for their professional studies since 2003.

The foundation has selected 32 students for the scholarship for 2005. Nearly 80 students are being given assistantships ranging from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 15000/- per year for their studies.

Shubham Praxhar hailing from Muzaffarpur in Bihar stood first amongst 30000 contestants from all over the country in National level Quiz Contest called Genius child of India contest. The foundation arranged his admission in Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. On over Intervention, the school exempted the tuition. fees. Him Jyoti Foundation is paying Rs. 50,000/- per year for his boarding and lodging.

Him Jyoti Foundation has also contributed Rs. 5.0 Lakhs each year during the last two years as support to an institute called Information Technology Institute of Tribes of India situated at Debra Dun which is catering to the educational needs of nearly 100 children from the North Eastern States.

Besides this 11 students pursuing vocational programmes (Diploma Programme in Polytechnics) have been given one time financial support of Rs. 10,000/- each.

We cannot wipe all tears from all eyes but we can certainly wipe some tears from some eyes. This initiative is a modest attempt to bring hope in the lives of children who lost one or both parents and have nothing to look forward to. I am one of those who believe that so long as there is a compassionate and caring civil society no child who has lost his/her parents will be called an



orphan. Let us be parents to these children and receive the blessings of these whose lives are touched by our thoughtfulness.

26th Dec. 2004 was an unfortunate day for the country when so many children lost their parents.

Him Jyoti Foundation has given financial support of Rs. 800/- (50 children) per month and Rs. 600/- (60 children) per month for their education and sustenance. This support will continue for five years to these 110 children from Tsunami devastated areas of Nagapattinam and Pondicherry. Moreover 3 daughters of a life convict from Haridwar were supported for their education. Two of them have graduated and temporary employment has been arranged for them with BHEL. The third daughter has been admitted to a two year Nursing course and will be supported by the Him Jyoti Foundation.

5 girls who lost their parents in militancy in Jammu and Kashmir were adopted for their college education. Each one has been given Rs. 25000/- for one year. This support will continue till they complete their graduation.

Him Jyoti Foundation has taken a major initiative to start a Boarding school for bright girls from impoverished families from Uttaranchal villages. The school will be totally free for these girls. Support will be provided by compassionate and caring individuals and corporations.

Government has given 10 acres of land free of cost for the school and hostel building. The first phase of the building at a cost of over two crores will be completed before the next academic session. It is just a beginning of Him Jyoti Foundation. A Foundation dedicated to selfless service born in Uttaranchal but has spread throughout the country. It is an attempt to share the pains and sufferings. It given us a opportunity to be human in its real sense. It gives us the joy of giving - The greatest joy.



UTTARANCHAL TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

Women Empowerment

&

Child Development

The Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development (DWECD) was established in Uttarakhand with the objective of ensuring all round development of women and children and to provide effective momentum to the development/empowerment oriented schemes in an integrated manner.

Goals of the Department: The Department aims at eradication of malnutrition among children and women, extension of ICDS services to all the villages, including all the hamlets and slums providing coverage to all eligible beneficiaries, imparting high quality skills to ICDS functionaries, ensuring effective convergence with Health and Education Departments for working

together to achieve the targets enumerated in Health and Population Policy of Uttarakhand, 2002 as well as Strategy for Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition in India 2004, specifically those related to the reduction of Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, anemia among women, adolescent girls and children, improving the level of awareness of community in health, hygiene & nutrition based issues ensuring convergence with Education

Department, specifically for developing model Early Childhood Care and Education centres as well as coordination with Mid Day Meal scheme, operationalizing the woman empowerment schemes to



facilitate women to decide their future on their own, converging with other Departments in drudgery reduction schemes, promoting voluntary organizations working for socioeconomic upliftment of women, facilitating a healthy work culture.

The Department has following two wings:

I. CHILD DEVELOPMENT WING - The schemes operational under this wing are -

1. Integrated Child Development Services (General).
2. Kishori Shakti Yojana.
3. Integrated Child Development Services (III) Project.
4. State Child Development Board



II. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT WING - The schemes/commission under this wing are

1. Swa-Shakti.
2. Swayamsidha.
3. Food Grains Schemes.
4. Indira Mahila Samakhi Vikas Yojna
5. Uttaranchal State Women Commission.
6. Balika Samridhi Yojana.

Besides these two schemes we have set-up Uttaranchal Women & Child Development Society under Women Development wing to look after the schemes being run under project mode.

ICDS PROGRAMME IN UTTARANCHAL

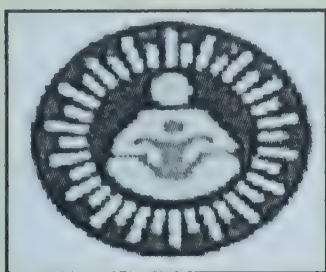
ICDS is a strategy to realize our vision of a healthy nation with developed human resources as its strength. It focuses on vulnerable sections of society i.e. children and women and their problems of morbidity, malnutrition, mortality and reduced learning capacity. Keeping in view the Directive Principles of the Constitution and Children's policy 1974, ICDS was started in 1975 in our country with the following objectives:

1. To improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years of age.
2. To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
3. To reduce the incidence of mortality, malnutrition and school dropout.
4. To provide supplementary nutrition to under-nourished and malnourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
5. To enhance the capability of the mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
6. Reduction of dropout rate by providing early childhood education to children between 3-6 years.

Under ICDS the six services are provided to children upto 6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant! lactating women in



Best Wishes to the participants of 15th National Jamboree



of

The Bharat Scouts & Guides



*Healthy Baby & Mother
Prosperous Uttarakhand
Strong Nation*

We can contribute to the Health of our National by following certain basic principles in our families, neighbourhood & acquaintances :-

- That every infant starts breastfeeding within 30 minutes of birth
- That every infant is exclusively breastfed for first six months
- That every infant starts complementary feeding after six months & breastfeeding is continued upto two years of age
- That every child receives full immunization
- That every pregnant woman receives two Tetanus injections
- That every pregnant woman receives & consumes hundred tablets of Iron Folic Acid
- That every pregnant woman receives full Pre and Post Natal Care
- That no girl child is discriminated against for being a girl.
- That every malnourished child receives adequate nutrition & care

*For details contact your
nearest Anganwadi Centre.
Anganwadi Worker is there to guide you*

Government of Uttarakhand

**Department of Women Empowerment & Child Development
Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services**

an integrated package. These services are Nutrition and Health Education, Health checkup, Referral services, Immunization, Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school education.

Our status on Census-2001 indicators is as following:

S.No.	Indicators	Fig./percentage
1	Population	
	* Total	8479562
	Males	4316401
	Females	4163161
	* Rural .	76.9%
	* Urban	23.1%
2.	Decadal growth rate 1991-2001	19.20
3.	Sex ratio	964 females per thousand males
4.	Population Density	159 per km ²
5.	Literacy Rate	
	* Total	72.28
	Males	84.01
	Females	60.26
6.	Population in age group 0-6 years	
	* Total	1319393
	Males	692272
	Females	627121

Schemes operational under ICDS are as following

1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme: Supplementary nutrition is provided at Anganwadi Centres to children upto 6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant/lactating women. Presently the World Food Programme is supporting the supplementary nutrition in five districts (Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Almora and Bageshwar). In rest eight districts, nutrition is supplied by the State Government, wherein the World Food Programme is providing



management and quality control services. World Food Programme is also supporting the cost of fortification of supplementary nutrition supplied under State funded component. Under Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojna, we have supplied Cereal Based Blended Food meant for children from 06 months to 03 years age group.

2. Cooked Food Scheme: This endeavor is aimed at providing nutrition education and demonstration of good feeding practices at Anganwadi Centers. One ICDS Project each in the districts of Almora, Bageshwar, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Pauri & Dehradun was taken up under Cooked Food pilot project. Evaluation study of this pilot project has been carried out by World Food Programme. In the second phase (2005-06) the Cooked Food Scheme has been universalized to all the ICDS Projects of Uttaranchal.



3. Udisha: Udisha means first sunlight in the morning. It is a World Bank assisted Project aimed at capacity building of ICDS functionaries. Year wise Project implementation plan is approved by Government of India. This project has three components- Regular trainings of ICDS functionaries, Innovative training and Information Education & Communication activities. 18 Anganwadi Training Centers and 01 Middle level Training Center have been sanctioned to Uttaranchal. All the sanctioned Anganwadi Training Centers have been made operational and Uttaranchal Academy of Administration, Nainital has been nominated as the Middle level Training Center. Job and refresher training of Child Development Project Officers as well as training of trainers of Anganwadi Training Centers is taken up at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

4. Medicine Kits: Under ICDS General, a yearly norm of Rs.600/- per Anganwadi centres has been set by Government of India for supply of general use of medicines at Anganwadi centres. The Department of Medicine & Health, Uttaranchal is supplying the Medicine Kits to Anganwadi Centers. Training for Anganwadi Workers on the use of Medicine Kits is carried out with the support of Chief Medical Officers at the District levels.

5. Pre School Kits: A yearly norm of Rs.500/- per Anganwadi centres has been set by Government of India for supply of Pre school kit at Anganwadi centres Based on the model kit developed by the NIPCCD, State government has supplied kits to operational Anganwadi centres.

ICDS-III Project

It is a World Bank assisted project, which came to Uttaranchal in its last stage of expansion. The approval for coverage of Uttaranchal under ICDS-III Project was accorded by Government of India in April 2003. The approval includes two components, which are:-(a) Civil Work

Kishori Shakti Yojana/Adolescent Girls Scheme

These schemes are aimed at all-round development of Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 - 18 years. The KSY, operational in 40 ICDS Projects is funded by Government of India while the World Bank is funding the Adolescent Girls Scheme, operational in 59 ICDS projects. We are dovetailing the funds of World Food Programme assisted



Adolescent Project in 15 ICDS blocks with the KSY funds, in Chamoli, Uttarkashi & Tehri Districts. This project is named as Kishori Utthan

World Food Programme is supporting the nutrition for adolescent girls under KSY wherein monthly ration of 50 kg Indiamix is supplied at each Anganwadi Centre in these Projects.

State Child Development Board

The SCDB was setup in 2005 with the objective of formulation & implementation of State Action Plan for Children. The Hon'ble Minister of State, I.C.D.S. is heading the SCDB, with one Executive Chairperson & vice Chairperson.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

Balika Samridhi Yojna was started on 2nd October 1997 by Government of India with object of promoting positive attitude towards Girl child. Under this scheme Rs. 500/- is deposited in the account of first two girls born in the families living below Poverty Line. Scholarship upto class 10th for the beneficiaries Girls is also envisaged. From 2002-03 onwards the scheme was being stopped and it has been restarted from 2004-05 onwards. In 2004-5, Rs. 279.24 lakh has been released to districts under BSY

Swa-Shakti

Funded by the World Bank, IFAD and Government of India, this project was implemented from January 2002 to 31 August 2005 in Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora districts. 14 Non Government Organizations were selected as Programme Implementing Agencies which organized various activities. towards empowerment of 560 women SHGs, located in 398 villages, thereby benefiting 7510 members of these SHGs.

Upto June 2005 Rs. 52.50 Lakh was the saving of these groups and Rs. 84.19 lakh were distributed as interloaning. 237 SHGs were linked to the bank and received Rs. 43.85 lakhs as loaning. 554 SHGs were engaged in economic activities like condiment packing, non seasonal vegetable production, poultry, handicraft, candle making etc. 75 cluster of SHGs were established, out of which 32 were register under society / cooperative act.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation conducts evaluation of the Project. The Uttaranchal Women & Child Development Society acted as the Project Management Unit for Swa Shakti project

Swavam Sidha

The Indira Mahila Yojna has been restructured as Swayamsidha by Government of India. This project envisages Empowerment of women through formation of 100 SHGs per block.

It is being implemented in 11 Blocks with the help of NGOs working as Programme Implementing Agencies, and the blocks are Joshimath, Bageshwar, Purola, Chinyalisour, Khatima, Sitarganj, Bajpur, Akeshwar, Birokhal, Pokhda and Naugaon.

So far 1100 SHGs have been formed, in 849 villages, comprising of 17261 women. Rs. 49.70 lakh have been saved by these groups and Rs. 22.46 lakh have been interloaned amongst SHGs members. 8 block level federations of SHGs have been registered under society registrations act.

Food Grains Scheme

The Planning commission, Government of India started a two year Pilot Project (2002-03 and 2003-04) to provide subsidized food grains to malnourished adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women through Anganwadi centers.



District Haridwar was selected in Uttaranchal. Uttaranchal State Council for Children carried out evaluation study of this Project. This pilot has been restarted by Government of India in 2005-06.

Indira Mahila Samakhi Vikas Yojana

This is an innovative scheme of State Government, conceived to be a nursery for experimenting with ideas about meeting the special needs of mountain women, exploiting the strengths of mountain women, and devising suitable schemes which would benefit women, particularly schemes that enable women to participate more fully in all aspects of human endeavour. Proposals have been invited through advertisement in newspapers/magazines. Projects of Government Departments and NGOs would be funded under this umbrella scheme. Two projects have been sanctioned pertaining to drudgery reduction and survey on housing problem of working women.

Uttaranchal State Women Commission

The State Government established Women Commission on 9th October 2003 with an objective of controlling harassment and discrimination against

women and to promote their all round development. Uttaranchal is the 21st State of India to have setup the Women Commission.

A decentralized structure has been provided in the commission, wherein minimum of one representative would be placed from each district. This has been done to promote prompt solution to the problems of women at local levels. The Commission has 1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Secretary and 15 Members. It has the duration of 3 years.

Out of 385 complaints received since the establishment of the Commission 104 complaints have been disposed off. This year is being celebrated for awareness generation on PNDT act.

Uttaranchal Women and Child Development Society

Registered under society's registration act 1860, this is an autonomous body under the Department for promoting, undertaking and initiating projects and activities for all round development of Women and Children. It was registered in 2002. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttaranchal is the Chairperson and Director, ICDS is the Executive Secretary of UWCDs.

UWCDs acted as State Project Management Unit for Swa-Shakti Project. Funds for the construction of Anganwadi Centers and Project Offices under ICDS III project are routed through UWCDs.

Creches for Children of Working & Ailing Women

Started in 1975, this scheme provides day care services for the children (0-5 years) of mainly casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers and women suffering from communicable diseases. Only those children whose parents' total monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1,800/- are covered under the scheme.

The services available to the children include sleeping and day-care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medicine, recreation and medical check-up.

The scheme is being implemented throughout the country by the Central Social Welfare Board through voluntary organizations. In Uttaranchal, 100 crèches in Haridwar, 30 in Dehradun and 30 in Rudrapur districts are operational.

Apart from the above schemes, the Department also looks after the various schemes of Government of India, aimed at economic empowerment and helping women in distress. A number of schemes - Working Women Hostels, Short Stay Homes, Swadhar, STEP, NORAD, Assistance to Voluntary Organizations etc are monitored under the aegis of Department.



औरत का सपना
खुला हो आसमान.
मिले शिक्षा,

अवसर, हक और सम्मान.

कुछ कर दिखाया,

पहचान बनाया,

बस ये आसमान

महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए
मिल कर कदम बढ़ाते हैं हम



महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए
मिल कर कदम बढ़ाते हैं हम

Uttaranchal Postal Circle



A brief

Creation : 12.01.2001

Revenue Districts : 13

Postal Division

Dehradun	(Class-I Dn.)
Nainital	(Class-I Dn.)
Almora	(Class-II Dn.)
Chamoli	(Class-II Dn.)
Pauri	(Class-II Dn.)
Pithoragarh	(Class-II Dn.)
Tehri,	(Class-II Dn.)
Postal Store Depot,	(Class-II Dn.)
P&T Dispensary	

Jurisdiction of revenue districts

Dehradun, Haridwar
Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar
Almora, Bageshwar
Chamoli, Rudraprayag
Pauri
Pithoragarh, Champawat
Tehri, Uttarkashi
Saharanpur
Dehradun

2. Area, Population & Villages

	Total	Rural	Urban
Area	53674.67 Sq. Km	53109.24 Sq. Km	565.43 Sq. Km
Population (2001)	8541102	6486525	2054577
Village	16302	-	-

3. Personnel

Category	Total	Staff
Gazetted Officer	21	Group 'A'-8 Group 'B' -13
Non-Gazetted	3129	Group 'C' -2030 Group 'D' -538
		Postman - 561
Gramin Dak Sewaks	6858	
Total	9870	





भारतीय डाक



INDIA POST

भारतीय डाक विभाग

डाक जीवन बीमा
(सुखी एवं उज्जवल भविष्य के लिए)

योजनायें

1. सुरक्षा (सम्पूर्ण जीवन बीमा)
 2. संतोष (मियादी जीवन बीमा)
 3. सुविधा (परिवर्तनीय सम्पूर्ण जीवन बीमा)
 4. युगल सुरक्षा (संयुक्त जीवन बीमा)
 5. सुमंगल (प्रत्याशित मियादी जीवन बीमा)
- 15 वर्षीय
20 वर्षीय

अधिक जानकारी के लिए कृपया सम्पर्क करें :-
नजदीकी डाकघर/प्रवर अधीक्षक डाकघर/अधीक्षक डाकघर/
चीफ पोस्टमास्टर जनरल देहरादून- 248001



Speed Post

- * For Speed and Reliability
- * Fast & economical
- * Fastest mail Service
- * Time bound, on line tracking

For more details contact the nearest POSTMASTER

4. Network

Category of PO	Rural	Urban	Total
Head Post Office	-	13	13
Departmental SOs	192	186	378 (including 8 MDG)
GDS SOs	80	5	85
GDS BOs	2232	13	2245
PSSKs	129	-	129
Total	2633	217	2850

5. Postal Traffic (2003-04)

Type	Registered	Un-registered
Letters	17,75,741	13,13,48,835
Parcel	96,285	237242
Money Orders	Booked- 837063	Paid 1082572563

6. Saving Schemes (2003-04)

Type of Account	No. of Account	Total Amount
Savings Bank	863403	8977282152
RD	897041	1436827082
TD	219956	1589009610
MIS	143628	3647770497
NSS	77779	30784880
PPF	22139	130743898
CTD	2517	28000
Certificates	1194423	1743332351

7. Business Development

Premium Service	No. of Office where available	Revenue 2003-04	Revenue 2004-05	Target 2005-06
Speed Post	29 Centres	3.25 Crore	3.83 Crore	5.77 cr.
Speed Post Passport Service	4 Centres	1.30 Lac	1.92 Lac	0.02 Cr.
Express Parcel Post	29 Centres	41 Lacs	36.97 Lac	0.93 Cr.
Business Post	29 Centres	13.5 Lacs	2.98 Crore	3.84 Cr.
Media Post	All Post offices	0.63 Lacs	2.15 Lac	0.49 Cr.
Retail Post	All SOs for bill Collection	77 Lac	1.22 Cr.	2.53 Cr.
Greeting Post	32	0.06 Lacs	.85 Lac	0.5 Cr.
Bill Mail Service	All Post Offices	0.15 Lacs	1.25 Lac	.09 Cr.
e-Post	16 Centres		2.46 Lac.	.30 Cr.



8. PLI/RPLI

Category	No. of policy) (31.03-05)	Sum assured (31.03-05)	Achievement in 2004-05	Target 2005-06
PLI	12170	43.47 Crore (18.8.03 to 31.3.05)	31.17 Cr.	150 Crore
RPLI	90148	517.31 Crore 98.99 to 04-05	179.54 Cr.	350 Crore

9. Level of Technology Induction in the Circle

- One High Speed V-SAT station at Dehradun GPO
- 27 ESMO (Extended Satellite Money Order) Centres
- 42 Multi Purpose Counter Machines in 32 offices.
- 6 Totally computerized Post Offices
- 19 Computerized Customer Care Centres
- 24 Officers with Western Union Money Transfer Service facility
- e-Post facility available at all district headquarters
- Totally computerized RPLI unit in Circle Office
- Circle Level Computer Training Center with 15 nodes.
- One Computerized Philately Bureau at Dehradun GO.

10. Other Target Activities for the Circle under the 10th Plan for Year 2005-06

- Training of 500 officials in Circle Training Centre.
- Training of 600 Postman & GDS
- Total Computerization of 8 Head Post Offices of the circle to be completed.
- Introduction of e-Correspondence software in all administrative offices.
- Local Area Network for Circle Office under MIS scheme of the department
- Completion of data entry in V2 SBCCO software in 8 Head Post Offices and initiation of Sanchaya Post.
- Introduction of Citizens Charter in 378 Head Offices of the circle as per Directorated target.
- Promotion of Philately through holding of exhibitions, stamp design contests and festivals at locations in the circle.
- Organizing an all India Postal Cultural Meet in Nov. 2005.
- Shifting of DAP office from Lucknow to Dehradun.
- Establishment of new PLI section in Circle Office with computerized record management system.
- Relocation of atleast 20% post offices in Dehradun city on basis of distance norm.
- Collaboration with state government for establishment of touch screen information kiosks at select post offices.
- Computerization of 93 Post offices in the circle (3 handed and above SOs).



ENERGY AND PETROLEUM CONSERVATION

(Adapted from PCRA literature)

WHAT IS ENERGY?

We constantly hear the word 'Energy' in the everyday life. We admire the 'man with energy'. We eat high energy foods. Parents say their children are 'full of energy'. And so often we hear that the 'world is running out of energy', that energy is precious and should not be wasted.

There are various forms of energy which you have already studied in your class. These are Mechanical Energy, Heat Energy, Light energy, Chemical Energy, Electrical Energy and Nuclear Energy. From whatever source it may come, in our daily life we use energy in the form of electricity and heat energy produced by transportation fuels such as petrol, diesel, coal etc. In the absence of this energy it is difficult to imagine the functioning of the world. You know how bad you feel when there is power-cut in your house or if the petrol pump is closed for a day. You might have seen long queues for cooking gas cylinders whenever there is shortage of gas.

HOW ENERGY AIDS MANKIND?

Energy has always been the key to man's greatest goals, and to his dreams of a better world. The caveman started on the path to civilization when he discovered the energy in fire for heat and light, and utilized the energy in his body to hunt for food and survival. Today, man has come a long way, and discovered innumerable ways to make various forms of energy work for him. This quest for finding new uses of energy has led to exciting discoveries and inventions in fact; we cannot imagine a world without them.

Machinery in our factories and farms, electricity for lighting and heating, petroleum to carry us places, nuclear power and solar power to aid exciting futuristic programmes and inventions have all risen from man's interest in energy.

Of all our energy sources there is nothing so useful or versatile as Oil or Petroleum:

Hidden in vast reservoirs, deep under the earth, oil is considered the prime source of energy all over the world. Oil lays trapped deep under the earth's surface. How it got there is very interesting:

Plants and animals that lived million of years ago on earth, died and were covered with layers and layers of sand and rock, preserving their energy within their cells. Under pressure, these turned into a dark liquid - crude oil.

Oil was first discovered by man when it seeped to the surface in small quantities. As man began to discover uses for it - from medicines to fiery weapons, to burning at



Tehri Hydro Power Project

When a **vision** becomes a **mission**,
dream turns into **reality** !
and the **reality** is...

Tehri Hydro Power Project is all set to generate 1000MW of Power in 2005-06.

Asia's highest (260.5 m. high) multipurpose Tehri Dam & Hydro Power Project is nearing completion on River Bhagirathi at Tehri (Garhwal) in Uttaranchal State. With the commissioning of the Stage-I of Project in the year 2005-06, it will change the Power Scenario of Northern India and will emerge as the powerful harbinger of national development.



A view of Tehri Dam at El 131.90 m
& Chute Spillway

Some of the benefits are :

- ◆ On completion, generation of 2400 MW of Peaking Power & 6533 MU of Energy per year.
- ◆ Irrigation of 2.7 lakh ha. of additional land and stabilisation of existing irrigation in 6.04 lakh ha. land.
- ◆ Drinking Water for 70 lakh population of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh.
- ◆ Plantation of 540 lakh trees in 44157 ha. of land under Catchment Area Treatment Plan for Ecological balance in the region.
- ◆ Plantation of 90 lakh trees in 4540 ha. of land in U.P. under Compensatory Afforestation plan.
- ◆ New Tehri Town, complete with all modern amenities & overlooking the Tehri Reservoir to be the most beautiful Hill Station for the tourists in the 21st Century.
- ◆ Promotion of Small Scale Industries in the region and employment opportunities for lakhs of people.



Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.

(A Joint venture of Govt. of India & Govt. of U.P.)

Ganga Bhawan, Pragatipuram, By-pass Road, Rishikesh-249201(Uttaranchal)

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⚡ SAVE ENERGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF SELF & NATION ⚡

temples - the demand for this marvelous substance grew.

Today, gigantic oil wells with huge drilling bits bore deep through the earth's surface till they strike a store of gas and oil, floating on water. Oil is sometimes found under the ocean bed too. This method of pumping out oil is known as 'off-shore drilling'.

Oil is made to gush out and collected in large quantities, from where it is sent to the refinery. There the crude oil is refined or separated by applying heat and pressure, into various useful products used in our homes, on our roads, in our farms and in our factories. Petrol, diesel, aviation fuel, kerosene & gas all are obtained from crude oil. Even plastics, paints, fertilizers and clothing are also made from petroleum products.

PRECIOUS OIL IS IN SHORT SUPPLY:

Oil like all natural resources can only be found in certain places: N. America, USSR, Saudi Arabia, the Middle East and N. Africa are some of the leading oil producing regions of the world.

India, unfortunately has very little of its own oil. Hence we depend greatly on what we get from other oil-rich nations. We import 75% of our requirement from abroad which costs us thousands and thousands crores of rupees.

And with oil becoming more and more difficult to locate all over the world, it is also very expensive for our country to buy it. The crude oil prices are increasing at an alarming rate. From \$35 a barrel in the beginning of the year it is now touching \$70 per barrel. You might have observed how the prices of petrol and diesel have increased.

Unfortunately, a lot is being wasted:

The saddest thing is that after paying so much, a lot of people carelessly waste this precious liquid.

In kitchens, gas and kerosene stoves sometimes burn unnecessarily. The black smoke you see coming out of automobiles means a big waste of petrol. In factories and farms, tonnes of precious oil are wasted through bad working methods.

OIL WILL NOT LAST MUCH LONGER:

The world has been using up a lot of oil over the years. Will the day come when there is no more oil under the earth? That day may not be far away. But what we can do now, when we still have this precious liquid, is to use it as carefully as we can. In the kitchen: The pressure cooker and other fuel-saving methods help save gas and kerosene.

On the road: Driving slowly and keeping vehicles in good condition save precious petrol and diesel. In fact, we can try and avoid using private vehicles as far as possible, and think twice before each trip. Cycling costs not a drop of petrol.



In factories: Thick black smoke, coming out of factory chimneys, is a sure indicator of waste-and a problem of pollution too. Factory workers can, with good techniques and efficient work pattern, avoid a lot of waste of oil.

In farms: A simple check-list on tractors and lift-irrigation pumps for farmers can save valuable diesel.

You have seen how important oil is as source of energy.

People all over the world have come to realize its value. And while the search goes on for finding more of this precious liquid, scientists are busy working on other sources of energy too. You might have heard about biodiesel which can be obtained from the oil extracted from the seeds of a plant known as *Jatropha*.

But as long as people continue to waste our precious energy, all these efforts are of little use. That is why CONSERVATION or using something without waste - is being popularized everywhere. As you grow up, you too will be using various forms of energy especially oil, everyday. And the sooner you make conservation a habit the better.

Look around you; has somebody left the lights and fans or TV on unnecessarily? Is there something boiling over in the kitchen? Are there any small errands you can do like walking or cycling down to the store, rather than use a vehicle that consumes petrol?

Yes, there are many-many ways you too can help the world save energy.

(petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) on behalf of Govt. of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been working for the development and deployment of strategies for oil conservation and environment protection. Indian Institute of Petroleum is a Research laboratory under Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) working in the downstream sector of petroleum industry. One of the focus area of research at IIP is to develop technology for production of biodiesel from *Jatropha* oil).



भारतीय डाक



डाकघर मासिक आय योजना एक आकर्षक एवं लाभकारी निवेश

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4. 6 वर्ष की परिपक्वता अवधि पर 10% बोनस
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योजना की अन्य विशेषताएं

1. योजना पर देय मासिक ब्याज पर निवेश ब0बै0 खाते
में करने की अनूठी सुवधा।
2. बचत बैंक जमा राशि को आटोमैटिक (स्वतः) आवर्ती
जमा खाते में पुनः जमा करने की अतिरिक्त एवं
बेहतरीन सुविधा।

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ड्रेस, कंराटे ड्रेस, ट्रेक सूट, टाई, बेल्ट, कोट, स्पोर्ट कलर, स्वेटर व मौजे के एक
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For further details please contact:
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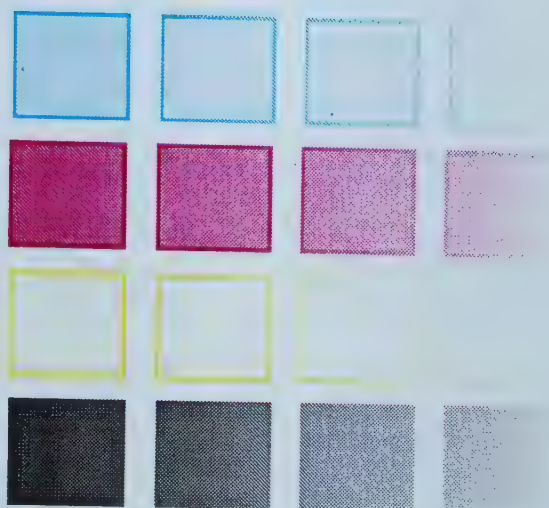
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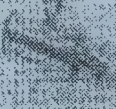
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6.	Brass Telescope 6" (150 mm)	125=00	100=00
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8.	Brass Telescope 18" (450 mm)	450=00	350=00
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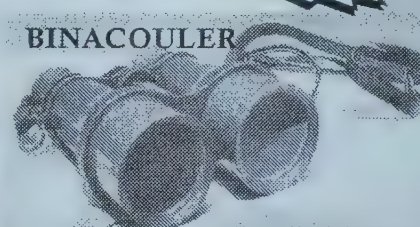


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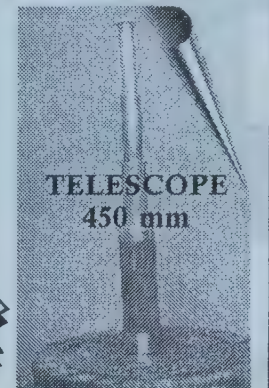


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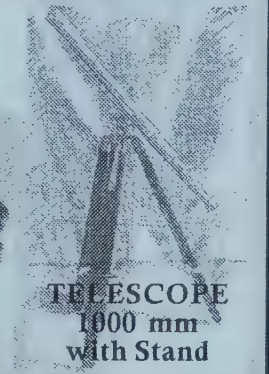
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Uttaranchal : The Numero Uno Destination

Ideas that work Industry in Uttaranchal

An idea is said to have worked when copies are made, improved versions appear with regularity and rivals seek redress in different forms. Again, there are ideas which are ahead of their times, there are ideas which revel in the past, and there are ideas which are in perfect harmony with the times. Industry in Uttaranchal is one such idea, which ever since the announcement of the CIP by the Government of India has had everything working for it: the policy regime, transparent procedures, physical infrastructure, entrepreneurial ability, and of course visionary leadership, which makes a vital difference. It is also true that the formula for success cannot be broken into the 'sum of its parts', and replicated mechanically elsewhere - yet there are many practical learning points which can facilitate similar efforts elsewhere.

But, first of all, let us ask ourselves, has the idea of industry in Uttaranchal actually worked? The answer is an unequivocal yes - for almost every other State Government is complaining and protesting about the concessional package that has been given to Uttaranchal, as a special category state.

On industry many also harbour the belief that all investments in Uttaranchal are driven only by the concessions - but if that were so, industry should have gone to other special category states as well, where these concessions are not only applicable for a longer period, but also deeper. There is also no doubt that having the CIP has been a great support, and that without the CIP in the first place, the initial impetus may not have been available. Having said that, however, let us now examine what in our view has led to the overwhelming response.

The MTA document of the Planning Commission has clearly stated that one of the most important drivers of industrial development is the policy environment. Is the policy clear and transparent? Does it have scope for discretion and patronage? Does it treat all investors within well defined categories equally? Is it easy to understand? Does it send out a clear investment signal. The answer is an unequivocal yes.

Clarity in Policy

The core idea was that industry should come up in the designated industrial areas where facilities and infrastructure are comparable to the best in the world. As Uttaranchal is also a tourism state, there could have been no compromise on environment, and every precaution had to be taken to ensure that the growth of industry should not lead to roadside traffic congestion, or the growth of shanties and slums in the proximity of the industrial areas or estates. In the same manner, rather than have a multiplicity of organisations and agencies looking at finance, consulting, infrastructure and estate development, we created a single point agency, Sidcul (State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd.) which has taken on the work of handholding all SME and large industries in the state.

In the short run, Uttaranchal's decision of allowing new industries only in the designated industrial areas led to sharp criticism, as sceptics felt that two years was not sufficient lead time for the establishment of an industrial estate, given the fact that projects of such size and quality specifications had a history of time and cost overruns. However as the policy for the location of industry, and allotments of land was clear (first come first choice), the news



spread like wildfire, and within a matter of weeks, the process of allotment was complete. The important point to note here is that the entire process was completed without complaint from any quarter. The only issue that has come up time and again is that Sidcul does not have enough land to allot, and this is precisely where the policy initiative of encouraging estates in the joint and private sector has helped.

Rather the policy also defines the thrust sector clearly, and all information that is required for the establishment of industry is available on the website. As thrust sector industry can be established anywhere in the state, it is in our interest if it is established outside the lands notified for concessions by the Government of India. Working closely with the Revenue departments and the district administrations, we have ensured that permission to purchase land for establishing thrust industry is given within a time bound frame.

Competitive approach

What does a competitive approach mean? It means creating competition for your own product to keep you on the toes, to ensure that you do not operate in a monopoly market, to ensure that the system does not promote rent seeking behaviour. Most state governments are quite comfortable with their own monopoly industrial estates, for it gives them an opportunity, not just to direct, but also to control the flow of investments. Uttaranchal is the first state government to actively engage in the task of inviting corporates, industry associations and co-operatives to establish their own industrial estates for specialised and general manufacturing. Within a short span of eighteen months, we have been able to notify fifteen industrial estates.

Political leadership

The political leadership of the state, especially the stature, vision and personality of our chief minister has given the state a unique brand image. The CM is known throughout the country as a pioneer minister in industry, finance, and planning commissions. Experiencing concept and developing Noida, Greater Noida and Tronica, the intense knowledge of almost every sector of the economy - from pharmaceuticals to auto to food processing, and the ability to get the CIP from the Vajpayee Government, Uttaranchal has been fortunate in not having to reform the cobwebs of the past, but to establish a new administrative culture. Establishing something new is easier than dismantling an existing structure. The grouping of departments under three main branches of the government, viz Infrastructure Development Commissioner, Forest and Rural Development and Social Welfare has ensured that most issues involving interdepartmental coordination can be sorted out within the branch. This also permits informal interaction between the Secretaries within a branch. Thus the Infrastructure Development Commissioners branch comprises the departments of Transport, Power Irrigation, Housing/Aviation, Tourism, IT/Urban Development, Drinking Water, Industry, PWD/Biotech and most issues related to establishing an industry, such as power, access roads, housing and urban development, and export promotion are under a common umbrella. The FRDC branch comprises departments of Rural Development, Panchayats, Horticulture, Co-operatives, Forests, Minor Irrigation, Watershed, and the SWC includes the departments of Social Welfare, Woman Empowerment and Child Development, Minority Community, Soldiers' Welfare, SC and ST Development, Handicapped Welfare.

The mainstreaming of the sms and email culture, and the expectation of the top bosses that the mobile is meant to ring has also given a new dimension to transparency, openness and a fulltime work culture which to a casual visitor to the state looks like the mission impossible, but has been done.



Industry Associations - Word of Mouth

Only the wearer knows how comfortable the shoe is! All the industry associations in Uttaranchal, the IIA, CII, PHDCCI, UIA and KGCCI, have worked closely with the Industries Department to project the state as the best investment destination. The emphasis of the department was on absolute trust and transparency, doing what could be done immediately, but also informing the stakeholders of what cannot be done and why. Our investment seminars and promotion campaigns have been joint efforts. Almost every month, we have an interactive meeting with the IIA and some business/professional agency, we have a Joint Task Force with the CII, a working group with the PHDCCI and the KGCCI and a cluster initiative with the UIA.

When the Parliamentary Standing Committee called a meeting on the shifting of industry from neighboring states to Uttaranchal and Himachal, our Associations were in the forefront of the defence. Not only did they supply us with all the data to supplement our case, they were also able to give internal industry feedback which was relevant. Thus, one saw that unlike the industry associations of many other states where a state specific view could not emerge, we were lucky to have our goodwill ambassadors arguing our case with commitment and passion, backed up by hard data.

Trust

Trust begets trust. Unless the industries department believes the industry, who will? Before we could even tell the labour and the environment departments to move in for a regime of self-certification based on parameters laid down by professional agencies, we were the first state government to encourage self-certification on capacity expansion for the purposes of using the benefits of the CIP. We soon realized that, if our policy actually started bearing fruit, it would be impossible to carry out physical inspections in the units. Again, how will the verification take place? Would it not give abundant discretion in the hands of the inspectors of the industry department, thereby making the Inspector Raj even more deeply entrenched than it is today. One has to understand that, even though several enterprises work on thin margins, if the norms to be followed are clearly spelt out and accepted as an industry norm, compliance becomes easier. In this context stakeholders, even the ones who apparently seem to be on the other side of the fence, may be carried along. The reference is to the large numbers of unemployed youths who want to have a stake in the system, but are not within the gamut. Industry in Uttaranchal has been actively engaged in the task of ensuring employment to local youths. All industry associations have agreed to employ up to eighty per cent of the work force from within the state, which has made the industrial relations environment a model for other states to replicate. It may be mentioned that what has been achieved here on the front of employment generation through voluntary effort has had to be mandated in the neighboring states.

But, in the final analysis, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The reason that some of the leading investors in the country have invested over ten thousand crores in the state is confirmation that the idea of industry in Uttaranchal has actually worked.

Development of Integrated Industrial Estate at Haridwar

Consequent upon the announcement of concessional industrial package (CIP) by the Government of India, there was a great demand for developed industrial land in Uttaranchal. Among other things the policy gave the following fiscal and non-fiscal benefits to industries:



- Excise and Income Tax Exemption for ten years.
- Concessional CST at one per cent
- Capital Investment Subsidy at fifteen per cent (with a cap of Rs. 30 lakh)
- Excellent connectivity.
- Planned Industrial Estates with World Class Infrastructure: Roads, Drainage and Sewerage, Power and Effluent Treatment facility.
- Availability of trained manpower.
- Peaceful and secure industrial environment and an active government.
- Close proximity to major roads.

There could have been two different approaches to this demand. One was to let the industries purchase the land directly from the farmers and spot zone the area for industrial uses wherein the onus of development would be on the industries concerned. The other approach - which Uttaranchal adopted in the interest of regulated and planned development, was to create planned industrial areas and to provide world class infrastructure so that the industrial units could concentrate on their corebusiness of manufacturing. With this view the State Government - being a newly created one formed on State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Limited (SIDCUL) with the following mandate:

- a. As a multipurpose industrial promotion, investment arranging and infrastructure development corporation.
- b. As a single window facilitation and escort service in Uttaranchal to ensure a hassle free industrial environment and speedy clearance, to ensure the shortest time in setting up industrial projects, including allotment of land.
- c. As an administrator of all industrial promotion and incentive schemes of the government.

Initiative:

Of the initiatives taken by SIDCUL, one was to create an Integrated Industrial Estate at Haridwar spread out over an area of 2034 acres with top facilities. Some are outlined below:

- Commercial public facilities residential
- Office buildings security police station housing
- Shopping mail/plaza post and telegraph complexes
- Recreation convenience Centres. Convenient Hotels and parks and gardens shops
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The challenge was indeed a daunting one, given that the whole task was to be carried out with speed and quality to ensure that the infrastructure was ready in time. Time was of the essence because if industry was not convinced of the capacity of SIDCUL to implement the projects on time, they would migrate to other states. With this in mind the tasking given to the SIDCUL was to create the infrastructure above in a time bound manner with emphasis on quality. It is in this context that the vision statement for SIDCUL was named Vision:

To increase the share of secondary sector in the GDP from 17 percent to 34 percent by 2014.

Mission:

Develop world class industrial estates delivering on time and with good Quality.

Approach: With the limited staff which was available to the incipient organisation, the task appeared well-high impossible but then this very weakness emerged as an opportunity for outsourcing everything except the critical decision, making activities-to reputed concerns. Therefore the following steps were undertaken:

Project concept and planning: benchmarking against the best in India and abroad.

Clear delineation of the goals, setting project milestones and times liqes. Effective project management employing the latest techniques to ensure adherence to deadlines and top quality norms. Encourage as much private sector participation as possible; Ensuring satisfaction of the ultimate customer (i.e., Industries). Our resolve was to make Uttaranchal the 'number one investment destination: To give an idea of the work involved the following may be studied:

Salient Features of I. I.E. Haridwar

Total Area	:	2,034 Acres
Area allotted	:	765 Acres
No. of Plots allotted	:	743 (allotted to 485 Industrial units)
Financial realization	:	Rs. 133.64 Crores
Proposed investment	:	Rs. 2100 Crores
Total employment generation	:	29,000 Approximately
Plots given possession	:	230
Construction work started	:	103
Commercial production begun	:	17



Roads (60m, 45m, 30m & 24 m)

Total road length	:	37.2 Km.
Total lane length	:	125 Km.
Drain length	:	72 Kms.
Waste water collection system	:	36 Km

Water Supply (Four Tube Wells)

Underground storage tank	:	1 No. (Capacity 6 MLD)
Overhead tank	:	1 No. (Capacity 0.5 ML)
Length of rising main	:	1.05 Km.
Length of distribution line	:	46 Kms. Power Supply:

Power Supply :

A dedicated 220 KV Substation (2x100 MV A) with two independent feeders and five 33 KV Substations (ring mains) to ensure continuous supply of quality power.

Achievement:

It is with a sense of satisfaction that we report that 125 lane kilometres of road with the necessary waste water collection and water supply systems was constructed within the short period of ten months by employing efficient project management techniques. The critical factors behind the success of the project were as follows:

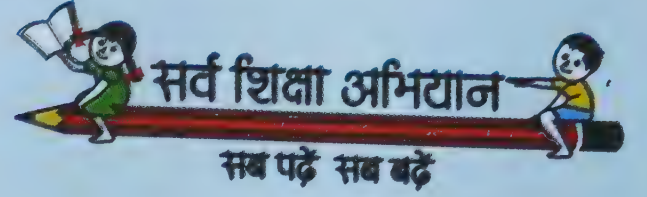
- A. To ensure that the master planning, engineering, design and bid process management would be done through carefully chosen project consultation (in this particular case Gherzi Assistance India Ltd.)
- B. Selection of contractors with stringent pre-qualifications and proven capability to deliver, being equipped with manpower and the machinery to deliver.
- C. Adopting stringent quality control regime as per the latest MaRTH and CPHEEO specifications. It was mandatory for each contractor to set up a lab where the testing could be done on the spot by the project-in-charge.
- D. The project management was outsourced. Only the predetermined quality checks were enforced by SIDCUL through quality monitors. E. Ensuring that the financial flow of the contractors is maintained through prompt payment (maximum waiting period seven days).
- F. Constant supervision and monitoring of the project employing PERT techniques so that no critical activity is allowed to delay the project.

The net result has been transformation of land which was barren nearly ten months ago into a fully thriving functional industrial estate with an investment of some Rs. 2,100 crores from 485 units. Some pictures and documents which reveal the steady progress made are attached.





उत्तरांचल शासन



सर्व शिक्षा अभियान

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1. राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उत्तरांचल की स्थिति—

- सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति की दिशा में उत्तरांचल राज्य का तीसरा स्थान। इण्डिया टुडे के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा उत्तरांचल राज्य का पूरे देश में पाँचवे से तीसरे स्थान में वृद्धि।
- राज्य के शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए विकास खण्डों में पिछले एक दशक में साक्षरता व शिक्षा स्तर में 44.74 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि। वर्ष 1991 की जनगणना में शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े विकास खण्डों की संख्या वर्ष 2001 में 38 से घटकर 21 हो गयी।

2. वित्तीय प्रगति

- परियोजना प्रारम्भ से अब तक एस0एस0/डी0पी0ई0पी0-।।।/एन0पी0ई0जी0ई0एल0 हेतु रू0 364.06 करोड़ की धनराशि व्यय की गयी।
- वर्ष 2005-06 के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों यथा एस0एस0ए0/डी0पी0ई0पी0/एन0पी0ई0जी0ई0एल0 हेतु कुल रू0 178.21 करोड़ की वार्षिक कार्ययोजना एवं बजट की स्वीकृति।
- सर्व शिक्षा अभियान हेतु वर्ष 2004-05 की तुलना में वर्ष 2005-06 हेतु 25 प्रतिशत अधिक धनराशि स्वीकृत।
- वर्ष 2005-06 के लिए जिला प्राथमिक शिक्षा से आच्छादित 06 जनपदों हेतु रू0 50 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त कार्ययोजना एवं बजट का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्रेषित।

3. पहुँच एवं विस्तार

- मानकानुसार प्रत्येक गाँव में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु 11728 प्राथमिक विद्यालय व 2732 उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय संचालित। परियोजनान्तर्गत 730 नवीन प्राथमिक विद्यालय, 590 नवीन उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय, 1367 शिक्षा गारण्टी केन्द्र एवं 125 वैकल्पिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना।
- पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षा हेतु आई0सी0डी0एस0/स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के सहयोग से 1715 प्रारम्भिक शिशु देखभाल एवं शिक्षा केन्द्र (ई0सी0सी0ई0) केन्द्रों का संचालन।
- वर्ष 2004-05 में 2100 विशिष्ट बी0टी0सी0 अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति तथा 2700 विशिष्ट बी0टी0सी0 प्रशिक्षित। परियोजनान्तर्गत प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में 1205 सहायक अध्यापक, 1770 शिक्षा मित्र, उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में 2068 अध्यापकों तथा शिक्षा गारण्टी केन्द्र एवं वैकल्पिक व नवाचारी केन्द्रों में 1626 शिक्षा आचार्य/अनुदेशकों के पद सृजन व नियुक्ति।

4. निर्माण कार्य

- 690 नवीन प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवन 450 उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों का निर्माण।
- 1038 प्राथमिक तथा 300 उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों का पुनर्निर्माण।



- 58 बी0आर0सी0 तथा 666 सी0आर0सी0 भवनों का निर्माण ।
- 17620 अतिरिक्त कक्षा-कक्ष, पेयजल व्यवस्था, चाहरदीवारी, शौचालयों, का निर्माण ।

5. शैक्षिक गुणवत्ता सम्वर्धन

- राज्य में सीमेट की स्थापना ।
- शैक्षिक अनुसमर्थन के लिए 95 विकास खण्ड संसाधन केन्द्र तथा 910 संकुल संसाधन केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर 95 बी0आर0सी0 समन्वयक, 106 बी0आर0सी0 सह-समन्वयक तथा 826 सी0आर0सी0 समन्वयकों की नियुक्ति ।
- परिषदीय, राजकीय तथा सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कक्षा 1 से 8 तक पढ़ने वाले समस्त बच्चों को निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तक वितरण ।
- शिक्षण को रूचिकर बनाने हेतु विद्यालय से राज्य स्तर पर शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री मेले का आयोजन ।
- 257 उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में अजीम प्रेमजी फाउण्डेशन की सहायता से कम्प्यूटर एडेड लर्निंग कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ । इस वर्ष 200 नये उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय तथा 285 हाईस्कूल / इण्टर कालेजों सहित कुल 485 विद्यालयों को इस योजना से और आच्छादित किया जायेगा ।
- कक्षा एक से अंग्रेजी शिक्षण प्रारम्भ ।

गुणवत्ता हेतु नई पहल

- * बच्चों में पढ़ने की दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए जनपद हरिद्वार में रूम-टु-रीड इण्डिया संस्था के सहयोग से रूम-टु-रीड कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ ।
- * बच्चों को रेडियो की सहायता से अंग्रेजी बोलना सिखाने हेतु जनपद चमोली तथा उत्तरकाशी में आकाशवाणी नजीबाबाद तथा श्री भुवनेश्वरी आश्रम, अंजनीसैण के सहयोग से कक्षा 4 के बच्चों हेतु प्रतिदिन मध्याह्न 12:10 बजे कार्यक्रम प्रसारण ।

6. विद्यालयों में बालिकाओं हेतु कार्यक्रम

- विद्यालयों में बालिकाओं के नामांकन एवं ठहराव हेतु 261 विद्यालयों में नवाचारी कार्यक्रम-सिलाई कड़ाई, पैरा ग्लाइडिंग, पेंटिंग, अल्पना, बुक बाइंडिंग तथा लैन्टाना फर्नीचर निर्माण व 7810 बालिकायें लाभान्वित ।
- विशेष रूप से बालिका शिक्षा हेतु 36 विकास खण्डों में एन0पी0ई0जी0ई0एल0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 321 आदर्श संकुलों की स्थापना एवं क्षमता संवर्धन ।
- 50 से अधिक विद्यालय से ड्रॉप आउट बालिकाओं वाले 13 विकास खण्डों में 13 कस्तूरबा गाँधी बालिका आवासीय विद्यालय प्रारम्भ ।

7. सामुदायिक सहभागिता

- प्राथमिक शिक्षा में सामुदायिक स्वामित्व हेतु पंचायतों का सृदृढीकरण ।
 - प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में ग्राम शिक्षा समिति तथा प्रत्येक विद्यालय में विद्यालय प्रबन्धन समिति गठित ।
 - सामुदायिक सहभागिता में अभिवृद्धि के उद्देश्य से ग्राम शिक्षा समितियों तथा विद्यालय प्रबन्धन समितियों के सदस्य प्रशिक्षित ।
- सामुदायिक सहभागिता हेतु नई पहल
- * जनपद उत्तरकाशी एवं ऊधम सिंह नगर में समुदाय को मूल्यांकन पद्धति से जोड़ने के लिए अजीम प्रेमजी फाउण्डेशन, बंगलौर के सहयोग से "लर्निंग गारण्टी कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ" ।



8. समेकित शिक्षा

- कुल 20952 शारीरिक / मानसिक निःशक्त बच्चे चिन्हित कर 18759 बच्चों को शिक्षा की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ा गया।
- 81 शिविरों के माध्यम से 10420 ऐसे बच्चों को सहायता उपकरण, 7357 को विकलांगता प्रमाण पत्र वितरित।
- विकलांगों की समेकित शिक्षा एवं संवेदीकरण में 23797 अध्यापक प्रशिक्षित व समेकित शिक्षा में आर0सी0आई0 के 90 दिवसीय विशेष डिप्लोमा में 185 अध्यापक प्रशिक्षित।
- प्रशस्त संस्थानों जैसे राष्ट्रीय अस्थि विकलांग संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि बाधितार्थ संस्थान व एलिम्को द्वारा सहायता उपकरण वितरित।

समेकित शिक्षा हेतु नई पहल

- * विशिष्ट आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष सन्दर्भ व्यक्तियों के पदों का सृजन।

9. मध्याह्न भोजन योजना

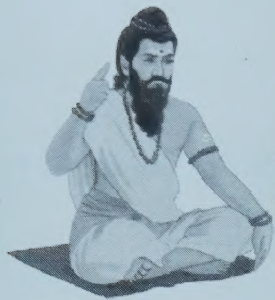
- सभी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में पका-पकाया भोजन उपलब्ध कराया गया व इस वर्ष से समस्त शिक्षा गारण्टी केन्द्रों, वैकल्पिक व नवाचारी शिक्षा केन्द्रों तथा ई0सी0सी0ई0 केन्द्रों को भी पका-पकाया भोजन उपलब्ध कराना।
- मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत विद्यालयों में भोजन हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रति छात्र रू0 01 / - की वृद्धि।

10. दूरस्थ शिक्षा में नई पहल

- इलैक्ट्रानिक मीडिया द्वारा शिक्षण हेतु विषयवस्तु विकास करने के लिए आडियो, रेडियो, वीडियो स्क्रिप्ट राइटिंग का शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण एवं टेलिकान्फ्रेंसिंग का आयोजन।



● उत्तरांचल के शैक्षिक उन्नयन को समर्पित संस्थान



दीक्षा

उत्कृष्ट पाठ्य पुस्तक शृंखला

UTTARANCHAL
MEGA MIND
Confidence of Success
सहयोगी पुस्तक शृंखला



शिक्षा भारती, उत्तरांचल द्वारा प्रकाशित
एक सम्पूर्ण मासिक समाचार पत्रिका



शिक्षा भारती
उत्तरांचल

शैक्षिक सहयोग का सम्पूर्ण माध्यम

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M-51, केदार पुरम्, एम.डी.डी.ए. कालोनी, देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)

For the first Congress Chief Minister of newly-formed Uttaranchal, laying the foundations of a viable development is a mission. Veteran leader N.D. TIWARI, who had been Chief Minister of UP thrice, is engaged in formulating developmental strategies keeping in view the abundant natural resources of his state and its hilly character

Tiwari is a man of high thinking and simple living. He always dresses up in khadi. Like his clothes, his dietary habits are modest and simple; he's pure vegetarian.

A philosopher, he goes by Confucius: "Listen more and do not speak on matters that leave you in doubt, and always be cautious when talking about others. It will reduce your mistakes. Try to avoid those methods of administration which are risk-prone, carefully look for its safe alternative and you will not have to regret anything. When you words have little mistake and there won't be any loophole in your work style, then you will certainly get respect from all over."

Uttaranchal, like most states in India, is facing brain drain. But Tiwari has already put a strategy in place to counter this exodus. "There has been absence of consolidated employment policies. The focal point of policies of the government will be generating maximum employment and income. Vacancies in government services will be filled up immediately mainly with local people. Every effort will be made to stop the exodus of the educational unemployed. Technical and professional education will be encouraged keeping in view the economic capabilities. Our aim is to create government, non-government and self-employment opportunities for around two lakh unemployed youth within the next two years," says the Chief Minister.

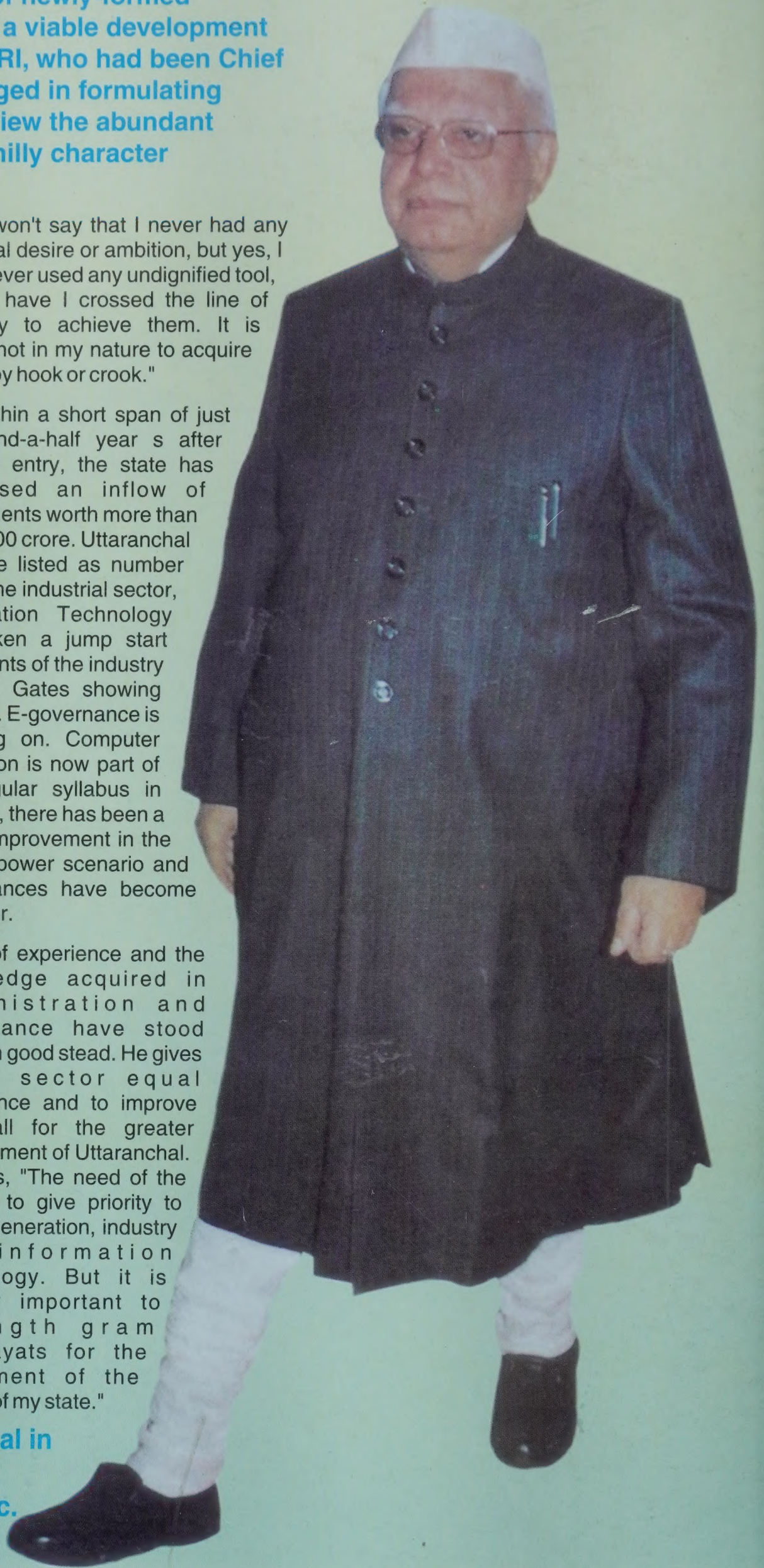
Tiwari has a positive outlook and believes in moving forward towards the goal rather than indulge in petty differences. It is this diplomacy and persistence towards his task that sets him apart. Tiwari follows the philosophy of Ramkrishna Paramhans, "Jo sahe so rahe, jo na sahe so nasht hoye."

"Serving the people is the ultimate goal in my life. There is so much more to be done for the welfare of the public. I have miles to go before I sleep"

"I won't say that I never had any personal desire or ambition, but yes, I have never used any undignified tool, neither have I crossed the line of decency to achieve them. It is simply not in my nature to acquire power by hook or crook."

Within a short span of just three-and-a-half years after Tiwari's entry, the state has witnessed an inflow of investments worth more than Rs. 8,000 crore. Uttaranchal has been listed as number two in the industrial sector, Information Technology has taken a jump start with giants of the industry like Bill Gates showing interest. E-governance is catching on. Computer education is now part of the regular syllabus in schools, there has been a major improvement in the state's power scenario and the finances have become healthier.

Years of experience and the knowledge acquired in administration and governance have stood Tiwari in good stead. He gives every sector equal importance and to improve them all for the greater development of Uttaranchal. He says, "The need of the hour is to give priority to power generation, industry and information technology. But it is equally important to strengthen gram panchayats for the betterment of the people of my state."



सूचना एवं लोक सम्पर्क विभाग

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